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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Colorado Legislature organized on Tuesday. George P. Hillsdale was elected President of the Council, and George W. Miller Speaker of the House. Gov. McCook's message was delivered in the afternoon, and recommends female suffrage, the abandonment of the Indian treaty, reserving the election of Governor and other territorial officers to a vote of the people of the territory, and a thorough immigration system.

Irene Logan, familiarly known in connection with the mysterious Twelfth street murder, in New York, as Irene Logan No. 2, was shot through the heart by Jerry Dunn, alias Hawkshaw, a notorious ruffian, in Houston street, that city, yesterday morning.

Preliminary steps toward laying the foundation of the East River bridge were taken on Tuesday morning, at the upper slip of the Fulton Ferry. It is intended to have the bed clear for the reception of the caisson by the middle of March.

Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, United States Minister to Peru, and the Hon. Charles E. Perry, United States Consul at Aspinwall, sailed yesterday in the steamship Arizona.

The steamers City of Baltimore and City of New York, from Liverpool, and Silesia, from Hamburg, have arrived.

The sale of pews for Beecher's church, Tuesday evening, realized fifty-seven thousand dollars, a considerable increase over last year.

A Japan correspondent writes that Russia has seized some of the northern islands of the Japanese Empire, and the belief prevails that it is the intention of the Czar to ultimately absorb the entire country.

The grave closed over one of the victims of the Elizabeth street tragedy New York, on Tuesday. The Coroner's inquest was held in the morning. A sister of Mrs. Allemego, Mrs. Beck, keeper of the assignation den and the police officer who broke in the door of the fatal chamber, were examined, but no new developments further than the public now have were elicited. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts, and the body of Mrs. Allemego was delivered to her relatives for interment. The murderer and suicide lies side by side rotting at the Morgue, no one having come forward to claim it.

Another strange tragedy occurred in New York yesterday morning in one of the most elegant mansions on Fifth avenue, a few doors from Twenty-sixth street. Last night, a young man named James P. Bell, son of R. L. Bell, Esq., committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. The alleged cause of this dreadful deed was grief for the death of a favorite brother, who died more than a year ago. Further investigations may develop other reasons.

The striking operators in Cincinnati held meetings and received dispatches yesterday. None have yielded.

The Massachusetts Legislature convened yesterday. Horace Coolridge, of Suffolk, was elected President of the Senate, and Harvey Jewell was re-elected Speaker of the House.

A State agricultural convention, composed of the presidents of county agricultural societies, was in session in the Senate Chamber, at Columbus, O., yesterday. Fifty-two counties were represented. In the morning Prof. Newberry, President of the Geological Survey, delivered a lecture on geology. Mr. Harry, of Miami, read a paper on the manufacture of cheese. The afternoon was consumed by a discussion on the Agricultural College.

A Cleveland telegram says: Mr. Dwyer, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, has caused the arrest of the Everingims, proprietors of distilleries and rectifiers at Wheatville Corners, Huron county, Ohio, and also the Government Storekeeper assigned to duty there, for numerous violations of the revenue laws. The examination will be had before Commissioner White to-morrow. Mr. Dwyer says that his efficient work in his department in bringing up delinquents, who have eluded payment of Government taxes heretofore.

Both branches of the Maine Legislature organized yesterday. Hon. Wm. W. Bolster, Republican, was elected President of the Senate, receiving 25 votes to 2, for T. J. Carleton, Democratic. Hon. Reuben Foster, Republican, was elected Speaker of the House, receiving 107 votes to 27, for Hon. Wm. Dickey, Democratic.

Wm. Naughton, President of the Columbus, O., City Council, was run over by a locomotive yesterday afternoon and terribly injured. His arm and leg were amputated, and he will probably die.

The Democratic State Committee of New Hampshire renominated Gen. John Bedell for Governor, and Gen. M. L. Donahue for Railroad Commissioner. The resolutions express abiding faith in the principles of the party, and of opposition to centralization; denounce the action of Congress in relation to Georgia; express confidence and fidelity in Governor Weed; denounce monopolies as unjust and prejudicial to national progress; declare centralization and monopoly twin sisters of evil; that all contracts, bonds and securities should be taxed, and that the debt otherwise specified, should be paid in currency.

The Maryland Legislature met yesterday morning. F. C. Latrobe, of Baltimore, was elected Speaker of the House. The Senate adjourned without organizing.

The steamer Connecticut, from New York, arrived at Troy yesterday morning, with a full load of passengers and freight.

Several buildings were burned in London Ont., yesterday. Loss $20,000.

The formal opening or dedication of the State Normal School building, occurred in Terra Haute, Ind., yesterday. The edifice is a magnificent one, and is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was erected. Governor Baker and a number of the State officers attended the opening exercises, and numerous prominent educational men from various localities were present. The principal address was delivered by Prof. Sayard W. Thompson. Appropriate remarks were made by Gov. Baker, Hon. B. C. Hoffs, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President Tuttle, of Wabash College, Dr. Holmes, of Asbury College, Bethany College, Asbury University, Hon. John Ingle, Jr., of Evansville, Mayor Cookerly, of Terre Haute, and others. The institution opens with every prospect of success, under the presidency of W. A. Jones, of Aurora, Ill.

The drug house of Doench & Co., in St. Louis, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss not stated; insurance on building and stock $80,000.

The Missouri Legislature met yesterday. The Governor's message will be sent in to-day.

A difficulty between Leon Boggess, barkeeper, and Wm. Rice, merchant, at Greenville, Ky., about the settlement of an account, culminated in the former stabbing the latter to death.

The damage to the tobacco crop in Kentucky was greater than first reported.

It is stated that Gen. John C. Breckinridge is attorney for the Cincinnati Southern railroad, and will use his powerful influence towards procuring a charter from the Kentucky Legislature.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of this morning will publish the substance of the sworn statement, made on the evening of the 11th of December last, by Houston King, of Elliott county, Kentucky, before Col. A. Hoagland, United States detective, referred to in the New York papers of Tuesday. King declares that there is in existence a secret society, the object of which is to repudiate the public debt. It proposes to accomplish this by purchasing the genuine plates of certain bonds and bands, and then flooding the country with copies of the originals. Four million dollars, King states, have already been sent throughout the country. The organization is said to have twenty million dollars in the treasury. The society was organized in December, 1865, and subsequently reorganized in September last. All the papers in the matter are now in possession of Secretary Boutwell. King was formerly Colonel in the Confederate army, and has been, until lately, clerk of the Elliott county, Kentucky, court. This position he resigned to attend to this business. The attention of the government was called to the existence of this organization six months ago, by a United States officer in the Cincinnati District, and not by Colonel Bristow, of Louisville, as reported.

Wm. J. Lewis, a prominent merchant, was elected President of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange yesterday.

G. B. Stebbins, of Detroit, has accepted an invitation tendered by a large number of iron men and merchants to lecture in St. Louis on the subject of protection to home industry, the benefit and need of Western manufacturers.

STATE NEWS.

Andrew Schlayer has been elected Chief Engineer of the Harrisburg fire department.

Hiram C. McCoy has been appointed by the Governor and commissioned by the State Department Associate Judge for Butler county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Joseph Cummins.

W. H. Sterling has been appointed and commissioned Sealer of Weights and Measures for Crawford county for a term of three years.

The barn of Wm. Stitt, Derry township, Westmoreland county, near Blairsville, was consumed by fire on Tuesday morning, the 28th ult., about three o'clock. Eleven milch cows were consumed and two threshing machines, besides a number of other farming machinery, grain, hay, &c. The loss is estimated at $5,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society will convene at Lancaster on the 19th instant.

P. H. Tierman, Esq., of Oil City, has just purchased a forty thousand dollar farm on the James river, Virginia, and has thirty men already at work improving it.

Parker's Landing is at the present time about as full of gamblers as it can conveniently accommodate, and the game of "three card monte" is played in open daylight at the ferry landing or any convenient spot in the town.

An effort is now being made to form an Alumni Association of the graduates of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. A temporary organization has already been made by the election of Rev. Dr. Durbin as President, and Colonel Horatio C. King, of New York city, as Secretary. The new President of the College, Rev. Dr. E. Dashiell, it is stated, has infused new vigor into the institution.

The *Lancaster Express*, of Monday, says: "This forenoon B. B. Gonder, of Strasburg, took from this city some twenty persons to work on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Mr. Gonder has a contract on that road, near Cumberland, Maryland. At least a hundred persons offered to accompany him, showing that a great many persons are out of employment. Mr. Gonder intends taking a number more hands from this city."

Congressman Cake, of Schuylkill county, is said to own over half a million dollars worth of coal property in that county.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

The Ring Said to be Dealing in Envelopes.

Mackey's Friends Claim 49 Votes

THEY WANT A CAUCUS TO-DAY

IRWIN DECLARES HE IS READY.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The "Record" Job Repudiated.

Legislation on the Treasury Question—A Constitutional Convention Proposed—A Special Mining Bill—Allegheny Members Earnest Reformers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 5, 1870.

The Record Job.

The Senate was feared on the *Record* job, but Mr. Howard got through a resolution declaring as the sense of the Senate that it should be no longer published at the expense of the State. There was some skirmishing, but the resolution passed nearly unanimously, without the call of the yeas and nays. There was no time for action by the House. It is only a question of time, as the sentiment against the *Record* is overwhelming. The proposition now is to have copies of the journals furnished daily by the State printer.

The Franking Privilege.

It goes awkward to members to pay their own postage, and the Harrisburg Postmaster is annoying them to induce the re-enactment of the franking privilege. The postage last session cost $18,473 for the House, and $10,638 for the Senate; total, $29,111. Mr. Olmstead has a bill in the Senate to renew the privilege, but it will be voted down by the reformers.

The Allegheny Members Staunch Reformers.

The Allegheny members are in earnest on retrenchment, and there are no signs of any flinching on their part.

Legislation on the Treasurer Question.

There is a growing feeling in favor of amending the Constitution, by making the Treasurer elective by the people. If got to a vote it will pass both Houses. The Governor's views on the unexpended balance, and the stinging rebuke to all the operations of the Treasury "Ring," meets universal approval, and strengthens the friends of retrenchment and reform. It seems certain a law such as he recommends will pass. A half dozen bills are ready on the subject. All concede the Treasurer a liberal salary, five or six thousand dollars, but place the funds beyond the reach of rings and insure revenue from a judicious investment in State securities or deposits in banks. No matter how the Treasurer's election will result, it is conceded the office will be shorn of its plundering capacities.

Supreme Contested Seat.

The Committee to try the Philadelphia contested case of Graham against Mooney was drawn to-day, and it is claimed by the Democrats as a majority, which, if so, consists of eight Democrats to one Republican.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 5.—MIDNIGHT.

The Treasury Excitement.

The excitement on Treasurer is more intense than yesterday, although there is not so much noise. Mackey's friends want the caucus to-morrow, which indicates confidence in their strength. They have substituted envelopes for the Speakers to call it, and Strang and Stinson are very much disappointed. Their probabilities are there will be no caucus before Monday. Movements of to-day have been quiet, and their character will be judged by the results.

The Greenback Argument.

Statements as to transactions by the Treasury ring with envelopes are freely made, and like charges are implied that the Adams Express company is throwing its weight for Irwin. Both candidates express confidence, but Mackey's friends are more jubilant over an alleged pledge signed by members to support him. A number of members, possibly enough to decide the question, have declined to state positively who they will vote for. If any gamblers are here they are enjoying a harvest, and operations in votes in caucus are quoted at surprising figures.

Adjournment to Monday.

The Legislature adjourns to-morrow until Monday.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 5, 1870.

The Governor's message was read.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Wallace—Fixing the salary of the State Treasurer at five thousand dollars; locating the Treasury at the capital; preventing deposits and loans by the Treasurer for his own benefit, and punishing it by fine and imprisonment, and appropriating all surplus funds to the payment of the State debt as rapidly as it accumulates.

By Mr. Graham—Supplement for Allegheny county Charter; incorporating the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Society.

Mr. White—Providing for calling a convention to amend the constitution to be voted for or against at the October election, the convention to meet on November seventeenth.

Mr. Turner—Incorporating the Avondale Relief Association. Passed to second reading.

Also a general Mining Bill providing substantially that each mine shall have two openings; a map of each mine shall be furnished an Inspector; on complaint of any Inspector of the dangerous condition of a mine the courts may interfere; ventilating pumps, &c., shall be controlled by the overseer; safety lamps shall be used as well as speaking tubes; the hoisting apparatus shall have a safety catch, and the car shall be covered; boilers shall be inspected; a separate inspection is provided for Luzerne and Carbon, and the Schuylkill Inspector shall extend his sway over Columbia, Northumberland and Dauphin. The Inspectors are to be appointed on the recommendation of the board of Examiners, this Board to be chosen by the Governor, by practical coal miners and mining engineers, and the Court of Common Pleas. This bill is understood to be sanctioned by the Miner's Union of the Luzerne district. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

The Legislative Record Contract Ended.

By Mr. Howard, of Allegheny, introduced the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the paper called *The Daily Legislator, Record* should no longer be published at the expense of the State.

Mr. White, of Indiana, thought there ought to be some published record, and asked for time for deliberation. He moved an amendment for a joint committee on the subject.

Mr. Brown, of Lehigh, charged that the *Record* had been falsified, and that men were whitewashed in it, citing facts in proof.

Mr. Howard thought the *Record* might be published as a private enterprise, but it had cost the State too much and was badly conducted.

Messrs. Billingfelt and Lowry supported the resolution.

Mr. White withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Olmsted opposed the resolution by adding that the *Record* should not be printed on the present contract. Carried, and the resolution as amended carried unanimously.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The message was read, and occupied over one hour.

Two hours were occupied in selecting the committee on the contested election of Graham, Republican, and Mooney, Democrat, of Philadelphia. Messrs. Mifflin, McAleer, Forsyth, Bowman, Carlin, Dimmick, Leedig, Brobst and Hall were drawn as the committee, of whom eight are Democrats and one Republican.

Adjourned.

The Treasurership Caucus.

The Treasurership is still excitedly discussed, with the probabilities to-night in favor of Mackey. His friends claim forty-nine votes. A paper with signatures has been presented asking Speaker Stinson to call a Treasury caucus to-morrow, Speaker Strang having conceded the authority to Speaker Stinson. The caucus will perhaps be held to-morrow, for which Irwin declares he is ready.

ALBANY.

The Legislature—Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment Repealed.

ALBANY, January 5.—The Senate to-day adopted Mr. Tweed's resolutions repealing the resolutions adopting the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States by a vote of 16 against 13. The resolutions were subsequently adopted by the Assembly, 65 against 56.

In the Assembly a motion for the reduction of canal tolls on canals going west, directequesting representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the import duties on coal were referred to a select committee, to report by the 20th inst. A resolution of sympathy with the Cubans was tabled and ordered printed.

Do not Neglect

A slight cough, it may end in consumption. C. F. Gaiton's Cough Balsam will relieve you. TTh8*

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Napoleon Master of the Political Situation—The Senate Dissatisfied with the Ministerial Appointments—The Republicans Demand the Evacuation of Rome by French Troops—General Prim Blamed for the Present Muddle in Spain—The Peabody Fleet at Madeira—Meeting of the Portuguese Cortes—Speech of King Louis—Important Reforms are Promised, &c., &c.

Portuguese Cortes.

LISBON, January 5.—The general Cortes assembled to-day, and the session was opened by King Louis. In his speech His Majesty rejoiced with gratification to the state of tranquility which now exists at home and abroad. He promises that the Government will introduce important measures of reform and economy.

Expedition to Recover Lost Treasure.

PARIS, January 5.—An expedition is preparing to sail from France to recover five hundred millions of treasure lost some years ago from Spanish vessels on the coast of Spain.

Conservative Leader in the House of Lords.

LONDON, January 5.—The Conservative party have definitely accepted the Duke of Marlboro as their leader in the House of Lords.

The Peabody Fleet at Madeira.

Her Majesty's steamer Monarch, with the remains of Mr. Peabody, arrived at Madeira on the 30th of December.

The Spanish Situation.

The *Times* attributes the unfortunate situation of Spanish affairs to Prim's obstinacy and infatuation, and regards a peaceable issue from the present trouble as almost impossible.

Health Improving.

The health of the Archbishop of Canterbury is improving.

The French Senate Dissatisfied.

PARIS, January 5.—The French ministerial appointments have given umbrage to the Senatorial party, who regard it as a hostile demonstration. The Republicans intend agitation upon the assembling of the Corps Legislatif for the evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

Napoleon Master of the Situation.

Lord Lyons has had an interview with the Emperor, who declared himself master of the political situation.

Sessions of the Cortes Suspended.

MADRID, January 5.—The Cortes have suspended their sittings. The Government feels unfettered in treating the ministerial crisis. The ministry will probably remain in office for the present, to attend to routine business.

The Ecumenical Council.

ROME, January 5.—In the Ecumenical Council yesterday, five Bishops participated in the discussion on the Latin of the Syllabus. Cardinal Bilio will be the official defender of the Congregation of Studies, in place of Cardinal Von Reisach.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 5.—The steamer New York, from New York, has arrived.

U. S. Bonds in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, January 5.—Evening.—United States bonds closed quiet.

ANTWERP, January 5.—Petroleum firm.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

HAVRE, January 5.—Cotton closed active, low middling to arrive 136f.

London Money Market.

LONDON, January 5, Evening.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both. American securities quiet: 5-20s, 86¾; Erie, 40; Illinois Central, 87¾. 5-20s, 1865, 86¾; 10-40s, 84¾. Stocks quiet; Erie 18; Illinois Central 86; Great Western 24½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 5.—Cotton steady; uplands 11½@11¾d; Orleans 11¾@11¾d; sales of 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat 9s 7d; red western 9s 3d. Corn—For old 28s 3d. Oats 2s 9d.

Pork flat at 79s. Lard heavy at 78s. Cheese 68s 6d. Bacon 62s.

Tallow 43s 6d. Petroleum and naval stores unchanged.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, January 5.—Refined petroleum is 8¾d. Linseed oil 38s. Calico 6¾ 8d.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, January 5.—Bourse firm; rentes 74 francs 15 centimes.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, January 5.—Petroleum 60¾ francs.

THE THREATENED SIOUX RAID.

General Hancock Interviewed by Dennis, who Denounces the Story of a Sioux Raid as False—Protest Against Military Action—The Settlers Arming for Defence—Dennis to Chicago—The Insurrection Solely to Promote Annexation to the United States.

CHICAGO, January 4—The *Tribune* has a special of this date, which says: Governor Saxe of Dakota left to-day for Omaha, leaving Hutchinson and Dennis behind. Dennis called this forenoon on General Hancock, commanding that department, and confidentially, but more published this morning regarding the reported movements of the Sioux Indians upon American settlements in the spring, and protesting against military movements. He says he will avow their allegiance to the home government.

CHICAGO, January 5.—Mr. Launa, editor of the Windsor, Canada, *Record*, arrived at St. Paul last night from Fort Garry. He says the prisoners captured by the insurgents were all sentenced to banishment, except Schultz, Mair, Snow and Hallil. Their fate is not known. All the banished prisoners went to Portland on the 25th ult., Monigall, in anticipation of this fact, provided for their conveyance to St. Paul. Governor McTavish died on the 20th and was engaged in a gunpowder plot.

Governor McDougall, his daughter and three sons arrived here this morning from St. Paul, and left immediately for Detroit, via the Great Michigan Central Railroad. He asserted in an interview to-day that the Red River war is an insignificant affair. Only a few hundred members and equipments of the insurgents are concentrated. The majority of the insurgents, he says, are controlled by the postmaster at Fort Garry, who caused the arrest of McDougall's correspondence and put him to other trouble. He says he did not anticipate precipitate civil war, and ordered his adherents to quietly pursue their avocations until some steps are taken by the Canadian government. The Governor states that it takes eight days to send a message from Pembina to the nearest railstation in Minnesota. During the trip down the thermometer stood at twenty degrees below zero. He says the movement of the rebellion is in the interest of annexation to the United States, but thinks the people will not sustain it.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Telegraphers' Strike—Death of Judge Sanderson—Rich Gold Discoveries in British Columbia—Important Discovery of Coal Near the California and Oregon Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 5.—The telegraph operators' strike continues. There has been no interruption of business, and the management is confident it will be soon. The operators are sanguine the company will be compelled to accede to their demands.

Judge Sanderson of the Supreme Court, has resigned.

Reliable intelligence from the Placer Gold Diggings, in the Cariboo country, states that it is expected the new diggings will prove the richest and most extensive yet discovered in British Columbia. The gold is in fine form and feet lower than Carriboo. The climate is mild.

An extensive vein of bituminous coal has been discovered twenty miles from above Chico, seven miles from the California and Oregon Railroad. The vein is thirty feet wide. The coal is free from sulphur. The discovery is regarded of great importance to northern California, and is the first of the kind made there.

CUBA.

The Junta Dispatches Another Vessel with Men, Arms and Supplies—Sailing of the Spanish Gunboats.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The *Commercial Advertiser* states that the English brig Bedcol has gone to sea under the American flag, with fifty Americans and thirty Cubans, and a cargo of 107 cases of guns, 900 cases of cartridges, twenty-five cases of ammunition and 340 cases of powder. She was chartered by the Junta, and the cargo was put aboard as for Nassau. She also took a large amount of supplies, which were placed on board secretly. She has on deck two pivot guns, Pincan and ships, but as she is not a man-of-war, she will proceed to Cuba and effect a landing under protection of the steamer that left last week after the Anna. Thus the Cubans have at sea three armed vessels.

The thirteen Spanish gunboats that have been lying at quarantine for some past are now ready to go, and it is pretty positive will set sail to-night.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Annexation of San Domingo

Secret Protest Issued in New York—Political Affairs in Spain—The Prim Party Defeated—The Maryland Legislature Democratic, but not Harmonious—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Convicted of Nuisance—Mail Robberies in Colorado—A Political Muss.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1870.

The Control of Spain.

There is a good deal of talk here about the report of the resignation of Prim and other members of the Spanish ministry. Late letters of an unofficial character from Gen. Sickles throw some light on the subject. The Prim party staked their fortunes on the success of the movement to get the Duke of Genoa on the throne, in which case Prim would have been virtual sovereign. The Serrano party were opposed to this scheme, and wanted to make Serrano Regent, leave the Cortes dissolve itself, and then elect a legislative assembly. It would appear that Prim has been decidedly defeated, and that the Serrano men have carried the day on the first issue. Whether they can carry the point about the Cortes remains to be seen.

San Domingo.

Somebody, apparently in New York, is sending out a circular on San Domingo affairs. It is a strong protest against the annexation of that country to the United States; says we have already taken possession, and are eagerly grasping after territory everywhere, and warns the people of the Island that they will be worse than slaves when fully in our power. It calls on them to resist Baez and his machinations, and adroitly suggests revolution for his overthrow. Nobody here knows the source of this circular, but it appears as if intended for general circulation in San Domingo.

Unhappy Maryland Legislature.

The Maryland Legislature, which met today, is wholly Democratic in both chambers, but it is not likely to be a very happy family for all that. One of the questions on which there will be a lively time is that relating to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which collects a certain tax from all passengers and refuses to pay it over to the State. The State Treasurer wants to get hold of it, but the company claim it is precluded by the ruling of the highest court in the land from any such step. The ministry will probably remain in office for the present, to attend to routine business.

Marshal Mickenbopper Resigns.

Mr. Hollenbopper, Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio, arrived here from Cincinnati this morning, and to relieve the President from possible political embarrassment, tendered the resignation of his position, which will probably be accepted.

Anniversary Celebration.

The people of Washington are busy here will on the twenty-sixth inst., celebrate the thirty-third anniversary of the admission of their State into the Union.

Railway Communication with Washington.

Congressman Welker, of Ohio, made a speech on the morning hour this evening on the subject of railroad communication with Washington.

Verdict Against Baltimore and Ohio Road.

The city of Washington has finally scored up one against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and to-day gained its suit against the company, by which the latter is fined $200,000. The Railroad will of course carry the case up on exceptions to a full bench, and if the verdict of the jury is there sustained, a small section of the Baltimore and Ohio road within the limits of the District of Columbia will be forfeited to the United States. Negotiations are going on for a compromise.

Mail Robbery in Colorado.

The Post Office Department is advised to-day, by telegraph, of the robbery of the mail between Denver and Cheyenne, on the second time since Christmas, and Mr. Creswell has applied to the War Department for a military patrol on the road for the protection of the mails and passengers, which will probably be furnished.

Postal Investigation.

The Honorable Postmaster General returned to-night from their tour of investigation to Boston and New York. They took a large amount of evidence, which will be laid before the Department the first week. It is not known yet what conclusions were reached.

A Mayor Held to Bail for Assault.

Mayor Howen of this city, was arrested this morning for assault and battery, in his office last Monday, and gave two hundred dollars bail for court. This is only an incident of the disgraceful muss constantly prevailing among the wire pullers of the Republican party in this city.

WASHINGTON, January 5.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR DECEMBER.

The payments by the Treasurer for the month of December, including warrants for the account of interest or redemption of the public debt, were as follows:

Civil and Miscellaneous	$ 3,864,922 86
War	4,893,848 86
Navy	2,141,966 95
Indians and pensions	1,444,504 00
Total	$11,797,242 12

NAVAL CHANGE.

Commodore Joseph H. Green has been ordered in readiness to command the eastern squadron of the North Atlantic fleet comprises the vessels now in ordinary, and the cargo of Havana and south of the Chesapeake.

THE STRIKE.

The strike of the Western Union Telegraph operators continues. The night and day chief operators, Clark and Morean, this afternoon joined the strikers, leaving the company here in transacting business, although with a comparatively small number of operators not connected with the Telegraphers' Protective Union. Additional striking is reported throughout the South, the strike now being general.

RECEPTIONS.

The families of members of the Cabinet, Gen. Sherman, the Vice President, Speaker of the House of Representatives and others of prominence, held their afternoon receptions to-day, which were also a fine display, principally by ladies. The receptions of the families of Senators and Representatives take place Thursday.

PEACE AMONG THE INDIANS.

Official advices to the Indian Department from Camp Supply, Idaho Territory, state that agent Darlington had, in a recent interview with Spurier Face, chief of the Arapaho chiefs, been informed that part of that tribe, in connection with some of the leading Cheyennes, in the course of their hunting excursions, had met with the Comanches, the ruggedest Indians and Kiowas, and talked about peace with each other and with the whites. They found in an earnest of their intentions. The place of the meeting was in the North Canadian, not very far from the proposed agency site. Commissioner Parker will return to this city to-morrow after an absence of two weeks.

FOUND GUILTY.

In the Criminal Court to-day, in the case of the United States against Hallowell, charged with obstructing the highways, the jury, under instructions, found a verdict of guilty on all the counts in the bill. The charge was that the road obstructs travel by being below the natural surface of the ground.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.

E. Lopez, son of the President of Paraguay, arrived here to-day.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN PARAGUAY.

Information is received that the provisional government recently organized by the allies in Paraguay, besides abolishing slavery and declaring Lopez an outlaw, has issued a decree abolishing monopolies which were established by Lopez to spoliate the wealthy of that Republic to his own profit.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 5, 1870.

Libeling the Pope.

A warrant was issued by Justice Dowling today, at the instance of Mr. Foster, assistant editor of *Wilkes's Spirit*, for the arrest of Messrs. Bruce & Simpson, proprietors of the *Times, Field and Farm* newspaper, for alleged libel on Geo. Wilkes. An application of a similar nature for alleged libel upon Mr. W. Conner, St. Louis correspondent of *Wilkes's Spirit*, was previously refused. The complainant at the Tombs.

COST OF STREET CLEANING.

The Superintendent of Street Cleaning of this city, in his annual report, says the sums heretofore paid are insufficient, and that a million dollars per annum is necessary for thorough work.

THE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS' STRIKE

Continues. The Company say they have twenty-five operators in the main office here, and fifteen in Philadelphia.

BARN BURNED.

The barn of Mr. Lefferts, in Flatbush, was burned early this morning. A man named Edward Ryan and five horses perished. Loss $10,000, fully insured.

COLLISION—SCHOONER SUNK.

The ship Shakespeare which arrived here today from Hamburg, collided last night off Barnegat with the schooner Adelaide, from New York for Baltimore. The latter immediately sank. Her crew were saved.

Spasms in Children

Are most frequently caused by worms. B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge will expel them immediately. TTh8*

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, January 5.—Cattle active and 50c higher; receipts 1,900; sales 600 head at 6¼@7c for ordinary to medium; 7¾@8c for fair to good; 8¼@9¼c for extra. Hogs—supply very light; prices 50c better.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—Cotton active and firmer; middling 24½@25c; sales 8,300; receipts 2,929 bales; exports 5,291 bales. Sugar dull; prime 12½c. Molasses—prime 66@70c. Coffee firm; fair 15¼@15c; prime 17¼@18c.

THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh and the Southern Markets —What are our Manufacturers and Merchants Doing?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The people on the line of the proposed road to connect Pittsburgh with the great markets of the South, are anxious to know what aid and encouragement that city is disposed to give to this important work. It was a matter of surprise and regret that the committee appointed on this subject by your "Board of Trade" was not represented at the railroad meeting lately held at Uniontown to promote this great enterprise, so important to your city. With proper encouragement on the part of those most interested, the people of Fayette county are ready and willing to give the right of way and subscribe stock sufficient to secure a location of that part of the grading through this State, and the people of West Virginia are evincing a spirit equally liberal and patriotic. Taylor, the least of the seven counties through which the road passes, has, it is said, pledged herself to give $200,000, and the other larger counties—Monongalia, Marion, Barbour, Randolph, Pocahontas and Greenbrier—it is believed, will be equally, if not more liberal in their contributions toward extending this great work to the "White Sulphur Springs," where it will connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, soon to be completed from Norfolk, Va., to the Ohio river at or near the mouth of Big Sandy.

The people here are anxiously waiting the return of the able and accomplished engineer, Col. Manning, who lately commenced a reconnaissance of several proposed lines, but was interrupted by the extreme inclemency of the weather.

I have just read with much interest, in your paper of this date, several interesting communications from West Virginia in reference to this road, and one from W. W. Reed in favor of the enlargement of the Erie canal, which will connect this road through Pittsburgh with the lakes, which, I trust, will be accomplished simultaneously with this great work. In his next, I hope Mr. Reed will give an estimate of the probable cost of the proposed enlargement and the amount heretofore expended, with the business now and prospective. This is the present canal.

When Cincinnati and other Western cities are exerting every nerve to open communication with the rich markets of the South, ought not the great manufacturing city of Pittsburgh do something toward aiding and assisting Cincinnati, whose interest is so much identical with hers? Pittsburgh with its wealthy and prosperous city, which we are all so fond of boasting, will be made what she can and ought to be, the great central metropolis of the Union?

UNIONTOWN, January 4, 1870. S.

LIFE INSURANCE.

A Reply to "G. A.'s" Views on the Subject.

In your valuable paper of 30th ult., "G. A." uses strong language condemnatory of "Life Insurance." He gives no quarter, leaves no room for other opinions, and assumes his position without a particle of proof. I propose to look at a few of his assertions, for I cannot call them arguments.

He says "life insurance produces infidelity and materialism." I ask why should life insurance have this tendency more than fire insurance? Is a business transaction ever sound. In other words, we pay a small sum annually for any kind of insurance on the promise of a company to pay the insured party a much larger sum of money in a certain contingency. This is the principle. If "G. A." opposes insurance of all kinds, then he may have credit at the "Infidel" sanctuary. But the gentleman in the article before me to warrant such an impression. How he can single out life insurance, and say that its practice leads to infidelity, &c., while in case fire insurance is more or less, I confess, very strange. We have the authority of the Savior himself, which "G. A." I know, will not question, for saying that a man is much better than a sheep. None deny that it is right and proper to insure your property, and it is by no means more sure than life insurance. Therefore, I conclude that life insurance is just in the same proportion valuable and proper as "a man is better than a sheep."

A rather important question comes to us just here, and that is, why is "G. A." a preacher and not a practicer? I pass over his remarks about "Satan," and what he says about the Roman Catholic Church. But there is one point which ought to be ventilated. He says "Life insurance is a device of the human mind, and cannot be a perishing good." I remark that every legitimate business is a device of the human mind, for a "perishing good," or for the prospect of making money. Take away this stimulus, and where is the world? All our business is "perishing." Just no where, and "G. A." does this very thing himself while he is engaged in it. He has been a very successful business man for many years, and has made a fortune, which he has invested or rather "put out" for the purpose of becoming a "perishing good," or a cash increase, and I never yet knew a man who did not do the same thing. Then why does "G. A's" teaching we do, for he says life insurance leads to infidelity?

I may trouble you with another short communication, in reply to the inspector of "G. A.'s" paper, but you may be sure I shall not trouble you with long articles.

A. A.

The Small Farmers of France.

The secret of the prosperity of France, and the superior condition of the lower orders as compared with England and the English people is to be found in the following extract from the letter of a foreign correspondent:

"There is a portion of the population in this part of the country who are living and bringing up to a fourth of the number of proprietors, who are merely hired laborers and are not also owners. But these have always before their eyes the hope and possibility of becoming proprietors, and their number is so small that they find no difficulty in getting as much of which they can afford to live well, and yet gradually to lay by something. Between this class, the laborers, and the class of the proprietors there is no great difference in the mode of living. They generally eat meat in their soup and bread, at midday bread and wine, or bread and cheese, and at night cold again, or three times a week they eat meat. On this diet very hard work can be and is done. But I have never seen a people so full of the inspiration the motive of saving, which affects equally laborers and small farmers. The former save that they may become owners, the latter that they may increase their property, and land is the passion of the French peasant. So great is the demand that thirty to forty years' purchase is commonly paid for land, and nowhere in this neighborhood. To acquire land it is a constant effort, and every inch of land is used and this necessarily causes, in some instances, difficulties in the way of access to it, &c.

"The amount of land which is deemed sufficient to maintain a family in comfort is eight acres, with a pair of horses and from two to three cows. But as much as seventy acres of light land is cultivated by a man with the help of a single pair of horses. Those who have not the means of buying land, hire it, and to hire them at the

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY JANUARY 6, 1870.

THE bill introduced in the State Senate yesterday, reorganizing the Treasurer's office, is an important beginning in the right direction. We are not prepared to say precisely in what manner it should be accomplished, but that the people will be content with nothing less than a thorough reform, we are entirely certain. By looking to the people—not on this, but all other questions—the Legislature will never be at a loss about what course to pursue.

IN THE quiet effort which the friends of the late Mr. STANTON are making to raise a sum to present to his family, Pittsburgh has been permitted to take part. The Washington Committee have appointed a Committee for this city, of which General MOORHEAD is Chairman, with whom those who desire to embrace the opportunity to manifest their regard for Mr STANTON by contributing to the fund can communicate, either in person or by letter.

THE Record which the people want kept at Harrisburg is one that will show the Ayes and Nays of the members present on the jobs; on every measure, in fact, involving an expenditure of the public money. Whoever will attend rigidly to calling the Ayes and Nays on everything that has a semblance of a job will earn and receive the thanks of the taxpayers. This is the record that is needed. It will save tens of thousands of dollars to the Treasury, and prove a valuable debt and credit account. Who will see that it is accurately kept?

WE thank Senator HOWARD, of Allegheny, for his prompt motion to cut off the *Record* job; and we thank the Senate for promptly sustaining his motion. The weak-kneed brethren on the Republican side should take courage from the example of Mr. HOWARD, and those who look only to the people and are not afraid to give effect to what they know is their fixed will. Let the House now promptly concur in the action of the Senate; and the Republicans, in the first hours of the session, will have disposed of the miserable *Record* of the jobbers and made a glorious one for themselves.

THE supporters of Mr. MACKEY claim that his election will strengthen the party. How well-grounded is this claim can readily be determined by referring to the vote of Allegheny county last fall, when we had the *advantage* of his prudence and sagacity in conducting the canvass. A portion of the Republican ticket was beaten outright, and the average majority for the rest was little more than one-third of the majority at the preceding election. Another year of such extraordinary *advantage* would swallow up the majority of the banner county to nothing. The less we have of Mackeyism here the better off will be the party, and the less the State is afflicted with the "unexpended balance" gentry the better it will be for its interest and reputation. In the forcible language of Governor GEARY, "the people hang their heads in shame," in view of the practices of the Ring, and require at the hands of their cons tituents a summary smashing-up of their machinery.

THERE should be no hesitation on the part of the supporters of Retrenchment and Reform in the Legislature about going to the work with alacrity and thoroughness. Something of the flavor of the act of striking at the roots of the tree of Extravagance and Corruption would be lost by hesitating. The *Record* job should be immediately disposed of. It is a costly nuisance—a mere invention to filch money from the treasury. Directly and indirectly, the annual cost is not less than one hundred thousand dollars. It is the ground work of the party frauds, the enormous postage account. Around it revolve a variety of other jobs and useless expenditures. The job should be cut up, root and branch. This much is expected by the people. About it there should be no hesitation. Quick and thorough work with all such inventions for robbing the treasury, should be the motto.

FROM far and near we hear only the liveliest expressions of approval of the conduct of those Representatives who stand up in opposition to the Ring at Harrisburg, the prospect of whose defeat affords the Republican masses the greatest satisfaction. Let the Republicans in the Legislature respond to the call of Governor GEARY, and overwhelm the Ring, as he on so many occasions, with a bravery that has immortalized his name, overwhelmed the enemies of the Republic. Why should any one hesitate? There is not under the heavens a greater truth than that the people will fight this battle through to the end, and that deserters will share the fate at all times awarded to the faithless. Half a million eyes are turned on Harrisburg, marking well how men act under the responsibilities placed on them by an earnest people. There is nothing surer than that those who prove faithless will fall fatally for themselves. A victory for the people will be won another year, but there will not be another year for those who betray their trust.

THE PEOPLE AND THE LEGISLATURE.

The administration of the Government, so as most effectually to prevent human suffering and to promote human welfare, is undoubtedly a work of the most elevated character. The opportunities of promoting the public good afforded by participation in its duties, are so abundant, and the rewards insured by their successful performance are so splendid, that, in ignorance of the reality, we should suppose that all base elements would be repelled from its association as from the robes of purity itself. Taught by common sense and experience, the people entertain no notions so simple and romantic. They know that their chosen representatives will be more or less influenced by selfish motives, and will be fellow-feeling for their infirmities, are not disposed to exact angelic virtues from beings of essentially human endowments. In denouncing corruption at Harrisburg, and in demanding reform, we denounce nothing which is entitled to indulgence, we demand nothing which the people are not determined to accomplish. Those who represent us as for effect advocating a measure of purity of administration not attainable among men are either ignorant of the facts of the case, or they for effect misrepresent it.

But the facts of the case are more generally known than these jobbers are aware of—and we assure them that the partial ignorance which at present exists is destined, in the course of no long time, to be dissipated. Few honest citizens of this great State are ignorant that for many years their legislature has been the scene of transactions of the most scoundrel character, and that, in an important sense, the affairs of legislation have been made subservient to the basest purposes. Few are ignorant that in the bestowal of high offices by the Legislature, the known wishes of the people have been disregarded, and that money was the motive which caused their representatives to set them at defiance. Few are ignorant that by means of a regularly organized system, men of great ambition and notoriously destitute of principle have been able long beforehand to predict the action of our legislators, though this foretold action would be in opposition to the declared wishes of the people; predictions which were at length made good in a manner that left no room for even charity to doubt that corrupt means had been employed in fulfilling them. All these allegations are widely believed by the people to be facts. The consequence is that throughout the State, election to the Legislature is an object of avarice rather than ambition. It is almost a proverb that nothing can be done at Harrisburg without the corrupt use of money, and that by it almost anything can be effected, while the jobbery of the Legislature is known everywhere.

We do not speak lightly, or without sufficient knowledge when we say that the people are weary of this condition of things, and intend that it shall be changed. Pride of character, self-respect, self-interest and every principle by which honest men are moved, prompt them to resolve that they will not much longer be robbed and disgraced by their representatives. Only doubt or uncertainty in regard to details could have induced them to tolerate their plunderers so long. Both State and national taxes are weighing heavy upon them, and for the maintenance of their honor and credit we believe that they would cheerfully sustain a still heavier load. But we do not think so meanly of either their intelligence or their character as to believe that they will much longer tolerate the

> "Cool scheming villains whom no faith can fix,
> Of crooked counsels and dark politics,"

who take advantage of the honorable positions in which they are placed by the people to increase their burdens and enrich themselves.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S MESSAGE.

We cannot to-day speak of the various subjects considered in Governor GEARY'S message as we would wish. What will first arrest attention as a ponderous blow he deals against the Treasury Ring. Like a man thoroughly in earnest and sure of his ground, he utters his sentiments and urges his views without reserve, and in language so well chosen for clearness and force, that the meaning cannot be mistaken or the effect doubtful. So conspicuous for boldness and strength is this portion of Governor GEARY'S message, that we reproduce it here, as follows:

"I beg, once more, to remind the Legislature that the office of State Treasurer should at least be equal to that of the Governor. It is only seventeen hundred dollars, sum entirely insufficient to command the services of any responsible man, who is required to give a bond, with good and approved sureties, for eighty thousand dollars, and to run the risk of handling at least five or six millions of dollars per annum, without the unlawful use of State funds. The present system has been reduced since January, 1867, the sum of four million eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents. His recommendations and statements in regard to enforcing the unexpended balance for one reduction of the public debt are wise and judicious. The policy recommended is indisputably the only one which should be known to the State. The people have demanded it and the Legislature must grant it.

To the other topics discussed in the message we shall refer hereafter. It is clearly written and will compare favorably with any similar document in our history.

To the message is appended a record of pardons granted during the year, the reasons therefor and the names and signers to the petitions. The remarks of the Governor on the subject of pardons, the popular idea concerning the exercise of the prerogative by the Executive, and the ofttimes practice of asking for its almost constant exercise, are extremely appropriate, and likely to exert a salutary influence.

In undertaking to suppress the circulation of the COMMERCIAL at Harrisburg, by buying up the supply and hindering its delivery at the Postoffice, the Treasury Ring there make a peculiar display of their spite and a significant exhibition not only of their malice, but the desperation to which they have been driven. Senator CAMERON, Chief of the Ringmasters, is on hand in person, superintending operations, and to him, it is probable, this brilliant stroke is to be attributed. The fortunes of the Ring must be desperate indeed when it becomes necessary to summon this old, once expert, but played out lobbyist and Ringmaster to the capitol. His professions in favor of Economy, Retrenchment and Reform come curiously enough from one who, above all other men, has done most to corrupt legislation and debauch affairs in and about the Capitol. A notable instance of the kind is recorded as having occurred in the history of another notable character which flourished long ago, whose representatives occasionally appear among men now. SIMON CAMERON professing honesty and a desire for reform! A majority of those congregated in Harrisburg know well what his life has been from the Winnebago Agency to the present day. They know by what means he obtained his seat in the Senate; what odor surrounded him when he was compelled to resign from Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet, and how outraged public sentiment found expression in resolutions in the House of Representatives. It is the height of impudence in Mr. CAMERON to ask men fresh from an honest constituency, with an unmistakable public sentiment for Economy, Retrenchment and Reform ringing in their ears, to follow him. What has SIMON CAMERON done to entitle him to be followed now by men sent to represent an honest public sentiment? What has he not done full of warning to those who value their good names, particularly at a juncture like this! Let Republican Representatives read again the indictment which Governor GEARY makes against Cameronism in the following language, and then enlist under the banner of the leader of Ringmen if they think it best.

THE latest sensation in New York is an astounding revelation by one King, who six months ago informed a District Attorney in Kentucky of the existence of a counterfeit money plot, having its ramifications from one end of the Union to the other, and permeating all ranks and degrees of men therein, to ruin the credit of the Government, bring on the population and insolvency and general bankruptcy, in fact, upon it. The plan adopted to carry out this terrible design of the conspirators was to flood the country with counterfeit money—counterfeit greenbacks—and national bank notes and spurious, worthless specie. The District Attorney forwarded all the oral statements made to him by King, and besides, several documents, setting forth in full all the circumstances attending and surrounding the inception of the plot and the progress it had made up to the present time. These papers and all the information thus received at the Treasury Department were forwarded to Col. Whiteley, chief Treasury detective in New York, with instructions to read everything set forth carefully and to report his opinions and conclusions thereon. The conclusion that the shrewd Colonel came to was that the man who had made all these representations to the government must be insane; and so he reported, but the District Attorney still continued to forward fresh revelations, which are regarded at the Treasury Department as a hoax.

TORONTO has just had a mysterious case of murder. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from injuries received by some blunt instrument having penetrated the roof of his mouth and crushed through a portion of the brains, but how or by whom inflicted there was no evidence to show.—*Exchange*.

Very little makes a mystery in Canada then. More deaths occur in this country from the introduction of blunt instruments, in the shape of bottle-necks, into people's mouths, "which penetrate to the brain," than from any other cause.

SOME three weeks ago, the Governor of Jamaica announced the disestablishment of the Jamaica Church, adding that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had decided that no measures should be introduced in the Legislature which would confer rights or privileges on the Church of England not equally enjoyed by all other denominations.

MRS. STOWE'S LATEST.

Everything in General—Nothing in Particular.

The publishers of Mrs. Stowe's new book have acted prudently in stimulating public curiosity about it to the highest possible pitch before its appearance. Many thousands of persons will purchase copies of it simply to find out what there is in it, who, if they were fully acquainted with its contents beforehand, would not deign to give it a passing look. A more pitiful contemptible premium and fulfillment has rarely been seen in the history of literature.

The book in question consists of thirteen chapters, comprising, in the aggregate, four hundred pages, besides an appendix of about seventy pages. Of the thirteen chapters, five, comprising one hundred and fifty-three pages are devoted to a statement of the reasons which impelled Mrs. Stowe to originally take up the subject, and seven more to a discussion of the controversies which have followed. The appendix contains a reprint of the *Atlantic Monthly* article, and other documents of as little value. The chapter alone, of but thirty-five pages, is devoted to the positive arguments to prove the connection of Lord Byron's wife, and the statement of those arguments is diluted with an abundance of irrelevant matter. * * * * * * *

The reader may well ask in astonishment, as we did on getting to the end of the chapter: Is this all? Is there no direct testimony from any one acquainted with the facts as to positive proofs of the alleged criminal intimacy; no bringing home of the alleged offspring of the disastrous intrigue to Mrs. Leigh as its mother? Absolutely none whatever. From the beginning to the end of the book there seems to be not a paragraph, not a line, not a word even, except Lady Byron's own statement, which presents a single item of evidence, to be laid before the public long before Mrs. Stowe meddled in the matter. The whole book is simply a mass of inferences, all more or less destitute of probability, and all worthless as testimony.

There is no necessity for analyzing the remainder of the weak and trashy production. It is called "Lady Byron Vindicated," but it should rather be called "A Failure to Vindicate Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe." Without reason or motive, she put in circulation the vilest piece of scandal that has been current for years, and now, when called upon to prove it, she falls back upon the original fabrication of Lady Byron's mind, weakened by age and distorted by brooding upon her wrongs, as if a penalties of no ordinary magnitude. Yet these are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantage to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful scramble, and for the political and moral debauchery which the people of this State seem to be doomed annually to witness, in the election of the shrewd Colonel came to was that the man who had made all these representations to the government must be insane; and so he reported, but the District Attorney still continued to forward fresh revelations, which are regarded at the Treasury Department as a hoax.

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CALIFORNIA papers report the singular fact that the body of no person (and there have been many) drowned in Lake Tahoe has ever come to the surface. What a blessing it would be if every community had a lake Tahoe convenient, in which to bury the defunct politicians that pester the world!

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: From the days of William Penn, the great and pious founder of our Commonwealth, it has been the universal custom of my predecessors, when making their annual communications to the General Assembly, to acknowledge their gratitude to, and dependence upon the Supreme Lawgiver of the Universe. In imitation of their noble example, let us earnestly invoke His blessing and guidance in our efforts to perform the great work of legislation now before us, in such a manner as to meet His approbation, as well as that of our common constituents.

In transmitting to you the seventy-ninth annual message since the organization of the present State government, it affords me the highest gratification to congratulate you and our fellow-citizens generally on their enjoying, to an unusual degree, the blessings of health and unstinted prosperity; and that our principles and institutions—the pride and boast of every true hearted patriot—although tried again in the crucible of a heated political contest, the heavings of popular passion, and the collision of parties, from which we have just emerged, remain unimpaired and vital in every part.

Under such auspicious circumstances you have assembled to perform the important duty of framing the important duties, and assuming the special responsibilities which devolve upon you. It is extremely difficult, even with the greatest caution in your deliberations, to enact laws that will fully meet the expectations and approbation of all the people, but this difficulty can readily be overcome by avoiding legislation for personal and special interests, and not legislating for evils of the magnitude of the interests of the State, and of the widely extending population, wealth and influence to distinguish the present era of human vision. A nobler heritage was never given to man than the immediate, moral, social and politically of the greatest importance an area of more than three hundred thousand square miles; diversified with mountains, valleys and plains, mountains covered with majestic forests of valuable timber in almost every variety; plains dotted with comfortable homesteads, and presenting highly cultivated farms and luxuriant fields marked by the advancement of agriculture, and the liberal supporter and stimulator of every species of industry; mines and commerce; hills and valleys with teeming mines of coal, iron, oil, salt and other minerals, with farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, wine growers, coal and iron miners, oil producers, and navigators full of activity and confidence; with thousands of miles of railroads and canals; transfer the vast products to market, and accommodate the travel of four millions of happy and prosperous people. For should we be forgetful of education in all its branches, of the public charities, prisons, reformatories, of the duty of properly imposed taxes, the speedy reduction of the State debt, the preservation of order, and the impartial protection of life, business and property. All these interests and perhaps others of equally importance will claim legislation of the most enlightened, liberal and comprehensive character.

In conformity to the requirements of the Constitution, I proceed to invite your attention to such matters of public interest as I deem necessary for your consideration, and to assure you of my disposition to co-operate with you in the laudable duties and responsibilities of all legislation calculated to advance the prosperity of the people and the best interests of the Commonwealth.

FINANCES.

From the reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, the following statement has been carefully prepared, showing the true principals and disbursements for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1869:

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1868	$1,012,925 37
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1869	5,241,711 28
Total in Treasury during year ending November 30, 1869	6,254,636 65

Disbursements.

Ordinary expenses paid during the year ending November 30, 1869	$2,485,114 27
Loans, &c., redeemed by Treasurer	109,644 09
Loans redeemed by the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund	962,702 09
Interest paid at Treasury	170,665 74
Interest paid by Commissioners of Sinking Fund	1,725,587 67
	$ 5,453,774 16
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1869	1,400,862 49

It will be observed from the above, that part of the loans and part of the interest is also paid at the Treasury, and part of both by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This produces a complication of accounts; which, in the interest of economy and a clear public statement, I recommend that authority be given by law to the Sinking Fund Commissioners with the whole amount of the State debt, also with all the money applicable to the payment of interest and loans, to make the payment for all payments on both principal and interest of the State debt.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement showing the nature and amount of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, on November 30, 1869:

Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent. loans	$25,311,180 00	
5 per cent. loans	7,277,384 38	
4½ per cent. loans	112,630 00	
		$32,720,464 38
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	$96,397 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,066 52	
Interest certificates uncalled for	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	44 67	
		113,976 57
Amount of public debt November 30, 1869		32,834,440 95
The public debt on November 30, 1868, was		$33,286,947 13
Deduct amount redeemed during the year ending November 30, 1869, viz:		
6 per cent. loans	$472,987 18	
Relief notes cancelled	19 00	
		473,496 18
Public debt November 30, 1869, as above		32,814,540 95

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

At the commencement of the present administration, on December 1, 1867, the then outstanding indebtedness of the State was thirty-seven million, seven hundred and four thousand, four hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-seven cents. Since then, and up to November 30, 1869, there has been paid, two million one hundred and eighty-nine thousand, eight hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-two cents have been paid, and at the present time, the sum of $214,693 44, in interest, is annually saved to the State. Deducting from the sum of thirty-seven million, seven hundred and forty dollars and ninety-five cents

The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1869, of two million, eight hundred and seventy-two thousand, four hundred and six dollars and ninety-five cents.

ASSETS IN SINKING FUND.

The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follows: Bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, six million, three hundred thousand dollars. Agreeably to an act dated March 29, 1869, the bonds of the Company mentioned delivered all the obligations of the sum of two million, six hundred thousand dollars of mortgage bonds, to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, the bonds of the latter company for five second mortgage bonds of one hundred thousand dollars each, making in all three million, five hundred thousand dollars, as provided by the said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, payable to the Commonwealth as follows, viz:

The principal sum of said bonds ($100,000) shall be payable each and every year, beginning with the year 1875, and continuing annually thereafter until the said sum of three million, five hundred thousand dollars shall be paid, with interest thereon from January 1, 1872.

The citizens of Pennsylvania have always borne taxation not only patiently but cheerfully, and they will be found ready at all times to contribute to the payment of all the obligations resting upon the State, but they expect their public servants to practice economy in the management of their affairs to act upon the most prudent and economical basis. In a word, they demand reform in the management of the financial affairs of the State, and, so far as possible, the retrenchment of all unnecessary expenditures.

On the first day of last, replying to a resolution of the Senate, I said—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through the hands of Mr. Secretary SEWARD, a copy of the following resolution, passed on the 25th instant, viz:

"Resolved, That the Governor be requested to submit such plan as he may deem proper for the State from loss by the accumulation of large amounts of surplus funds in the Treasury.

"In reply, I beg leave to call your attention to my message of January 8th, 1868, in which I say, 'the balance now in the Treasury will be rendered productive by being invested in the bonds of the State, bearing six per cent. interest, and for which a premium will be paid.' In the remark, "whenever there may be surplus funds in the State Treasury," I had in view the safety and benefit to the State, be employed in the purchase of its own bonds, as well as in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their maturity.

"I have given the subject early and maturely deliberating upon the subject, I have seen no reason to change my opinion upon the subject, and now submit the same plan, more specifically set forth, for the payment of the loans of the Commonwealth, viz:

Amount of loans payable in 1870, interest 5 per cent | $30,487 25
Amt payable in 1871, interest 6 per cent | 1,855 00
Amt payable in 1871, interest 5 per cent | 2,823,750 00
Amt payable in 1872, interest 6 per cent | 1,000 00
Amt payable in 1872, interest 5 per cent | 97,850 00
Amt payable in 1873, interest 6 per cent | 7,200 00
Amt payable in 1873, interest 5 per cent | 3,331,400 00
Amt payable in 1874, interest 6 per cent | 1,000 00
Amt payable in 1874, interest 5 per cent | 5,3 000 00
Amt payable in 1875, interest 6 per cent | 9,275,000 00
Amt payable in 1875, interest 5 per cent | 1,135,200 00
Amt payable in 1875, interest 4½ per cent | 112,630 00
Amount of loans | $32,810,017 00

To the liquidation of these loans the surplus funds in the Treasury could, with great propriety, be invested, as I have before stated, only in bonds bearing interest; and it will readily be perceived that the bonds of the State will be at par value upon whatever amount of these bonds may be redeemed, and the State be saved from the payment of the premium on the redemption of large amounts of surplus funds in the Treasury.

A few illustrations will show the beneficial workings of this plan. At the termination of the Florida war and prior to 1850, there was an unexpended balance of $1,000,000 in the treasury of Florida. If the funds had been invested and made had been carried out, by the investment of one million dollars, at that time, in the five per cent. bonds of the State, by 1870 it would have been paid off, and which I am credibly informed could then have been purchased at par, with the interest on their par value, the interest on the same, from November 30, 1869, to 1870, is $50,000. Sixty-nine thousand, one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents, which has been lost to the State. Again, on the 1st day of November, 1869, there was in the Treasury an unexpended balance of $1,400,862 46. If one million, four hundred thousand dollars of this sum had been invested in the bonds of the State, at par, on the 1st day of December, 1869, the interest for the seven remaining months, ending July 1, 1870, would be $60,000, but which, in consequence of non-conformity to this plan, will be lost to the Commonwealth. I cannot reiterate too strongly my recommendations on this subject, and would, therefore, recommend that it be made the special duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase with the surplus funds as they accrue in the Treasury, in the purchase of the bonds of the Commonwealth next falling due.

I beg, once more, to remind the Legislature that the salary of the State Treasurer should at least be equal to that of the Governor. It is only seventeen hundred dollars, sum entirely insufficient to command the services of any responsible man, who is required to give a bond, with good and approved sureties, for eighty thousand dollars, and to run the risk of handling at least five or six millions of dollars per annum, without the unlawful use of State funds. The present system has been reduced since January, 1867, the sum of four million eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents. His recommendations and statements in regard to enforcing the unexpended balance for one reduction of the public debt are wise and judicious. The policy recommended is indisputably the only one which should be known to the State. The people have demanded it and the Legislature must grant it.

To the other topics discussed in the message we shall refer hereafter. It is clearly written and will compare favorably with any similar document in our history.

To the message is appended a record of pardons granted during the year, the reasons therefor and the names and signers to the petitions. The remarks of the Governor on the subject of pardons, the popular idea concerning the exercise of the prerogative by the Executive, and the ofttimes practice of asking for its almost constant exercise, are extremely appropriate, and likely to exert a salutary influence.

In undertaking to suppress the circulation of the COMMERCIAL at Harrisburg, by buying up the supply and hindering its delivery at the Postoffice, the Treasury Ring there make a peculiar display of their spite and a significant exhibition not only of their malice, but the desperation to which they have been driven. Senator CAMERON, Chief of the Ringmasters, is on hand in person, superintending operations, and to him, it is probable, this brilliant stroke is to be attributed. The fortunes of the Ring must be desperate indeed when it becomes necessary to summon this old, once expert, but played out lobbyist and Ringmaster to the capitol. His professions in favor of Economy, Retrenchment and Reform come curiously enough from one who, above all other men, has done most to corrupt legislation and debauch affairs in and about the Capitol. A notable instance of the kind is recorded as having occurred in the history of another notable character which flourished long ago, whose representatives occasionally appear among men now. SIMON CAMERON professing honesty and a desire for reform! A majority of those congregated in Harrisburg know well what his life has been from the Winnebago Agency to the present day. They know by what means he obtained his seat in the Senate; what odor surrounded him when he was compelled to resign from Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet, and how outraged public sentiment found expression in resolutions in the House of Representatives. It is the height of impudence in Mr. CAMERON to ask men fresh from an honest constituency, with an unmistakable public sentiment for Economy, Retrenchment and Reform ringing in their ears, to follow him. What has SIMON CAMERON done to entitle him to be followed now by men sent to represent an honest public sentiment? What has he not done full of warning to those who value their good names, particularly at a juncture like this! Let Republican Representatives read again the indictment which Governor GEARY makes against Cameronism in the following language, and then enlist under the banner of the leader of Ringmen if they think it best.

THE latest sensation in New York is an astounding revelation by one King, who six months ago informed a District Attorney in Kentucky of the existence of a counterfeit money plot, having its ramifications from one end of the Union to the other, and permeating all ranks and degrees of men therein, to ruin the credit of the Government, bring on the population and insolvency and general bankruptcy, in fact, upon it. The plan adopted to carry out this terrible design of the conspirators was to flood the country with counterfeit money—counterfeit greenbacks—and national bank notes and spurious, worthless specie. The District Attorney forwarded all the oral statements made to him by King, and besides, several documents, setting forth in full all the circumstances attending and surrounding the inception of the plot and the progress it had made up to the present time. These papers and all the information thus received at the Treasury Department were forwarded to Col. Whiteley, chief Treasury detective in New York, with instructions to read everything set forth carefully and to report his opinions and conclusions thereon. The conclusion that the shrewd Colonel came to was that the man who had made all these representations to the government must be insane; and so he reported, but the District Attorney still continued to forward fresh revelations, which are regarded at the Treasury Department as a hoax.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Mississippi Legislature which assembles this week will, it is believed, ratify the Fifteenth amendment at once.

Says the Philadelphia *Post* of Tuesday: About four o'clock yesterday morning, a gorgeous display of the Aurora Borealis in the northern sky, a few degrees below Ursa Minor. While the horizon was closed in by the crimson mantle, a host of scintillating columns of luminous light, many of them of great size, started up from the northwest, becoming each moment more and more brilliant, until the mysterious streams shone brighter than the most dazzling rainbow. The whole north was covered by a brilliant column, that, like a mighty host, slowly moved from west to east, and so brilliant that Arcturus and Capella became almost invisible in the glow.

In the State workhouse at Bridgewater, Mass., an average of 317 convicts, of whom three-fourths were women, were supported during the year, at a cost of $63,000, or $198 each, while 569 male convicts at the State prison in Charlestown actually earned nearly a dollar a week over and above their support. Last year these two State prisons an average of 886 convicts, of whom 650 were men and 236 women (which is about the proportion of the sexes in the city prisons of Boston), were supported *at a profit* of nearly $6,000; while in the county prisons and the Boston House of Industry, an average of about 2,000 prisoners cost at least $50,000 over and above their earnings.

The "representative of German infidelity" who fired upon a priest during service, has, it was first tried in Berlin. He pleaded "not guilty," on the ground that man has no free will, and that he only did what he had been ordained to do. The whole trial seems to have been thoroughly German in character, and the judge entered into an argument with the prisoner as to whether free will to be predicated of the mind by a certain passage in "Faust." The accused was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment and hard labor.

A German paper has discovered that a woman was at the bottom of the quarrel between the Sultan and the Khedive of Egypt. It appears that on the occasion of the last visit of the Sultan to Constantinople, he was accompanied by the ladies of his harem, all dressed in the latest Parisian style. The Sultan's ladies were in raptures, and begged to be allowed the same privilege. The Commander of the Faithful knew no peace from that day. Perplexed at the expense that such proceedings would incur, he vented his rage upon the Viceroy.

The Select Council of Philadelphia have taken steps to inquire into the practicability of introducing gas into the city, in drawing freight cars within the limits of the city. The resolution also directs the committee to make such experiments as they may deem necessary.

A Baltimore dispatch says: C. E. Maglaughlin, District Attorney at Carlisle, Pa., has been in the city several days, on business connected with the Snodgrass murder trial. He has obtained depositions of quite a number of persons who knew Miss Steinecke many years, and were well acquainted with her handwriting. These depositions, he states, establish beyond all the signature of the will presented by Dr. Schoeppe is a forgery. Mr. Maglaughlin does not desire to have the affidavits made public while on trial, fearing that the final effect may be prejudicial to the case, but intends that they shall form part of a statement hereafter to be made, and which, he says, will place beyond doubt the guilt of the accused and the justice of his conviction.

PERSONAL.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* pays a merited compliment to two well known Pittsburgh artists, Messrs. Rembrandt and Lawman. The former has just completed two classical heads, which are pronounced by connoisseurs in beauty and finish, entitled "Aspacia" and "Helen of Troy," and the latter has added to a "striking and characteristic portrait of Henry Ward Beecher, painted by Lawman during his visit to that city, which it seems attracts unusual attention.

FELIX REILLY is engaged before the Chicago courts. Mr. Jefferson, in his bill of complaint against Hess and Crosby, states, among other things, that Reilly is the original of the hackney of the character which has made him famous, for a period of five years. In 1865 complainant left Reilly in charge of the Metropolitan, and on his return found that the latter was the owner of Rip Van Winkle attractive and successful, having made use of his position to obtain information, and, as he had reason to believe, to that of the complainant. Reilly has since continued to embody all the ideas that his study and experience had taught him. In a new play, and being full of equal opportunities for the display of Bonnicault to assist him in embodying into harrowing tableaux, the ghastliness, folly, scenes and settlements devised by him. The result of this is a play and a performance of Rip Van Winkle, which it is claimed differs materially from all others of the same name, and, indeed, from the original sketch of Washington Irving.

Reuben Field, a mere boy, untutored, and seemingly destitute of ambition or energy, who resides at Warrensburg, Mo., is the latest prodigy in mental calculation. Here is his performance: He was asked to square 16, 15, 14, 13. In three minutes' time the boy had mentally and correctly pronounced the result, 21,-067,113,159,117,071,025,—fifteen figures, twenty-one sextillions sixty-seven quintillions one hundred and thirteen billions one hundred and sixty-three billions one hundred and seventeen millions seventy-one thousand and twenty-five.

On the heels of the announcement that the Cuban war has ended, we have the announcement that 27,000 men have landed at Havana since October. From every point of the insurrection the reports are alike; great activity is said to exist among the insurgent forces. The reports of the want of a commissariat are borne out by the experience of an English officer, who being desirous of witnessing the method of campaigning, accompanied a large force which left Havana, continuing with them a number of days, when, finding the hardships greater than he cared to endure, he returned. He states that the only food which was made for the sustenance of the officers and the troops, and after the first thirty-six hours they were feodless. The soldiers were compelled to dig up roots, and, in fact, to live any kind of a soup to preserve them from starvation. No enemy was met with in the four days, or any signs of any. The country was very difficult to traverse, and a force would be a useless encumbrance. On one day the column lost itself in the wood and was compelled to retrace its steps, following back the trail until it arrived at the encampment of the night previous.

THE other day Commissioner Delano paid the Kentucky distillers the compliment of saying that he had found more gentlemen among them, more willingness to obey the law, and that they had given the department less trouble than the same class in any other State. On the occasion to say at the same time that the department could see many reasons why more time in bond should be given on such goods as are made in the future, and will require age to impart their market value. Mr. Delano forgets that time is rarely taken into consideration in Kentucky in the matter of dispositions, but that when the department gives, the chances are that the consumers won't avail themselves of it.

IDA FLORENCE BURNHAM, four and a half years old, a pretty child, bright, quick to learn little phrases, and a universal pet, was stolen from Washington by a Doctor C. S. Manchester and his wife. The Doctor is described as a native of New England, is of medium size, dark complexion, dark grayish, curly hair, dark penetrating eyes, dark full whiskers, straight nose, and not a very full face. He has a free tongue and a "taking" manner. He wore a dark overcoat, linsey coat and a jockey hat. Mrs. Manchester is described as a wild, nervous, volcanic little body, with dark short hair, dark eyes, dark complexion, and full round face. He has no children of her own, and took to the little girl with extravagant fondness. The parents have traveled through a number of cities in search of the lost child.

DISCUSSING the prospects of the new year, the New York *Times* says: "The year 1869 was one of average prosperity in all departments of trade, and if profits have not been so large it is owing to the fact that merchants and dealers have not brought down their expenses in proportion to the fall in gold and prices. Rent, for instance, is very high, and unavoidable charges generally press heavily upon all classes of business men." The experience of the merchants of New York is similar to that of our own. The item of rent is, perhaps, the greatest cause for complaint in this vicinity. Rents of business houses, public halls, and dwelling houses are out of all proportion.

THE publishers of Mrs. Stowe's new book have acted prudently in stimulating public curiosity about it to the highest possible pitch before its appearance. Many thousands of persons will purchase copies of it simply to find out what there is in it, who, if they were fully acquainted with its contents beforehand, would not deign to give it a passing look. A more pitiful contemptible premium and fulfillment has rarely been seen in the history of literature.

The book in question consists of thirteen chapters, comprising, in the aggregate, four hundred pages, besides an appendix of about seventy pages. Of the thirteen chapters, five, comprising one hundred and fifty-three pages are devoted to a statement of the reasons which impelled Mrs. Stowe to originally take up the subject, and seven more to a discussion of the controversies which have followed. The appendix contains a reprint of the *Atlantic Monthly* article, and other documents of as little value. The chapter alone, of but thirty-five pages, is devoted to the positive arguments to prove the connection of Lord Byron's wife, and the statement of those arguments is diluted with an abundance of irrelevant matter. * * * * * * *

The reader may well ask in astonishment, as we did on getting to the end of the chapter: Is this all? Is there no direct testimony from any one acquainted with the facts as to positive proofs of the alleged criminal intimacy; no bringing home of the alleged offspring of the disastrous intrigue to Mrs. Leigh as its mother? Absolutely none whatever. From the beginning to the end of the book there seems to be not a paragraph, not a line, not a word even, except Lady Byron's own statement, which presents a single item of evidence, to be laid before the public long before Mrs. Stowe meddled in the matter. The whole book is simply a mass of inferences, all more or less destitute of probability, and all worthless as testimony.

There is no necessity for analyzing the remainder of the weak and trashy production. It is called "Lady Byron Vindicated," but it should rather be called "A Failure to Vindicate Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe." Without reason or motive, she put in circulation the vilest piece of scandal that has been current for years, and now, when called upon to prove it, she falls back upon the original fabrication of Lady Byron's mind, weakened by age and distorted by brooding upon her wrongs, as if a penalties of no ordinary magnitude. Yet these are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantage to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer, unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful scramble, and for the political and moral debauchery which the people of this State seem to be doomed annually to witness, in the election of the shrewd Colonel

came to was that the man who had made all these representations to the government must be insane; and so he reported, but the District Attorney still continued to forward fresh revelations, which are regarded at the Treasury Department as a hoax.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXES.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 5, 1870.

There was some indication to-day of growing ease to the local money market, in the fact of considerable inquiry for good paper. The rates charged were high, and above what strong paper will submit to, but there were transactions at rather extreme rates. There is as a matter of course a disposition among lenders to perpetuate high prices for the use of money, but it will be found a difficult task. As soon as the banks and regular discount houses are in condition for their usual line of discounting, rates will recede as rapidly as they went up. Money in large amounts was offered to-day on Government bond collateral at nine per cent. per annum. But bonds are scarce with borrowers, and other collateral is not regarded so strong. Large amounts of money were offered on prime paper, at four to six months, at rate of ten per cent. per annum. There were some loans made at this figure.

—Government bonds became firmer and higher to-day, owing to the purchases on account of the sinking fund. It is doubtful, however, whether the advance can long be maintained.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds '62	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '64	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '65	115	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds, new '65	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '67	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '68	113½	113½	113½
10-40s	110½	110½	110½
Gold	119½	119¾	119¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Gold	119½	119¾
U. S. Bonds, 1881	115½	115¾
U. S. Bonds, '62	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds, '64	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	112¾	113¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65, new	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds, new issue, '65	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	109½	110
U. S. Currency	106	107

—The course of gold to-day showed no material change. There is a remarkable steadiness in it at its present status.

—The general stock market in New York today was quiet, but the leading stocks made several nice points upward.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, by the agents of Smithway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

January 5, 1870.	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	188	188¾	189	188¾	189	
Erie	25½	26¼	26¾	27	27	
Harlem		130½	130½	132	132	
Reading	93¾	94	94	94	94	
Pittsburgh Central						
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾	85½	85¾	86¼	
Michigan Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburgh						
Cleveland and Northwestern	67	67¾	67¾	68	68	
Do preferred	82½	82¾	82¾	83	83	
Rock Island	102¾	103	103	103	103	
St. Paul		73¾	74	74	74	
Do preferred	86¾	87	87	87	87¼	
Toledo and Wabash		59	59	59	59	
Toledo and Wabash, pref.						
Fort Wayne	86¾	87		87	87¼	
Ohio and Mississippi	24¼	24¾		24¾	24¾	
Ohio and Mississippi, pref.						
Illinois Central	134½	134¾		134¾	134¾	
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati						
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	134	134		134	134	
Pacific Mail	42	42¾		42¾	42¾	
Western Union Telegraph	31½	31¾		31¾	31¾	
Adams Express	61	61		61	61	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	19½	19¾		19¾	19¾	
American Express	53½	53¾		53¾	53¾	
United States Express						
Merchants' Union Express						
Gold	119¾	119¾	119¾	119	119	

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Yesterday.	To-day.
Erie	26¾	27
Reading	94	94
Michigan Southern	85¾	86¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	84	84
Cleveland and Northwestern	67¾	68
Do preferred	82¾	83
Rock Island	103	103
St. Paul	74	74
Do preferred	87	87¼
Toledo and Wabash	59	59
Fort Wayne	87	87¼
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾	24¾
Illinois Central	134¾	134¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾
Western Union Telegraph	31¾	31¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	19¾	19¾
American Express	53¾	53¾
United States Express		
Merchants' Union Express		
Gold	119¾	119¾

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that it is generally understood that the income law expires by limitation this year. The law as it stands requires a return of all incomes for the calendar year up to December 31, and provides that in the next succeeding March and April returns shall be assessed and collected. No losses sustained before or after the calendar year can be allowed, nor can any income received outside of the calendar year be made amenable to the tax. Now, the income law is virtually dead as regards taxation for 1870, and will so remain unless Congress by legislation gives it new life; and yet all the canal and railroad companies paying coupons and interest due on the first day of January, 1870, are deducting the tax as required when the law was in continuance. This is clearly wrong. Those coupons and this interest are not liable to taxation, as the law has expired, or ceased to be in force. Suppose Congress should not re-enact the law, can there be any question that the companies will be liable to a suit for damages for the amount withheld? All the companies paying coupons and interest due on January 1, 1870, should act as if there was no income law, and if they withhold the tax, should not let it pass from their control to that of the Government, for the almost universal opinion is, they will have to pay the amount withheld to the amount. It is no answer to say that the income tax is not repealed, and therefore is in existence, and therefore may be deducted. Another fair question is, the ends of justice have been subserved strictly so far as to the time of the *receipt* of income, as well as to the time income is actually realized, or *repairs* actually made and paid.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and City Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, Being represented in the New York Stock Exchange every day, he is enabled to purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the paying lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 5, 1870. }

There is no material animation in trade, but prospects seem favorable for a revival in business ere long. The country roads are still in bad condition, and money in the country is very scarce. We have little change to note in prices since our last and quote as follows the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market is well supplied and dull, and prices somewhat nominal at quoteommon at $2 00; medium at $2 50; prime at $3 00, and fancy at $3 50 per bbl. Sour per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 70@75c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—We quote good to prime roll at 33@ 35c, and common old roll at 25@28c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Dull at $2 @2 25 ₱ bushel for prime medium and navy.

BACON, LARD—The market here is a moderate demand. We quote shoulders at 14½@15c; rib sides at 16½@17c; clear sides at 18@19c; hams at 18@20c; lard in buckets 19½@20c ₱ lb., and mess pork $23 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Market dull; sales of Western Reserve at 17½c; Hamburg 18c; Ohio Factory 18½c; Ohio Cream at 19½@20c; Limburger at 19½@20c, and Sweitzer at 20@22c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $14@ 16 ₱ bbl, and common wild at $10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 8@ 9c and peaches at 11@12c ₱ lb for prime to choice articles.

EGGS—We quote all warranted fresh at 37½ 38c ₱ dozen. Preserved at 32@35c ₱ dozen.

DRESSED HOGS—We quote at $11 50@12 50 ₱ cwt., as to size and condition.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons light and market firm at $17 00@25 00 ₱ ton, as to quality. Baled hay $18@22 00 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Sales at $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Sales at 5c ₱ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland lime at $2 25, and white lime at $1 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Market firm, with sales of extra No. 1 at $1 48@1 50, and No 2 at 90c@$1 ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—Demand fair at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl for prime to choice.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows are in demand at 50c on the track, and 55@60c ₱ bushel, from store.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 80, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Clover seed sells slowly at $6 00@ $6 25 ₱ bushel. We quote timothy seed nominally $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel, and flax seed at $2 10 @2 20 ₱ bushel.

TOMATOES—We quote Wick's coreless diamond tomatoes at $2 35 ₱ dozen cans.

HOMINY—Demand fair at $5 50 ₱ bbl of 200 lbs best kiln dried.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—The receipts are light. We quote dressed turkeys at 18c; dressed chickens at 13@16c, and geese at 10c ₱ lb. Live chickens by the coop 50@55c ₱ pair. Venison, whole carcass, 10@12c; venison saddles, 20@25c ₱ lb; pheasants, $1 00 ₱ pair; quails, $2 50 ₱ dozen; rabbits, 40c per pair, and squirrels 25@35 ₱ pair.

FLOUR—Market quiet, with only a moderate local demand. Prices for some time have been nominally lower, and favorable for cash or approved final. We quote good to choice red winter spring flour at $5 00@5 50; choice spring wheat flour $5 25@5 50; fancy or common and new process do $5 75@6 25 ₱ barrel, and buckwheat flour $4@4 50 ₱ cwt. Cornmeal—Supplies are moderate at 65 ₱ bushel, and choice kiln dried $1 10 ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—There is very little doing in grain of any kind, and for some days past there has been no particular change in prices. Wheat is in light receipt but still dull at $1 15 @1 18 ₱ bushel for fair to prime red winter. New corn is in moderate request at 80@ 85c ₱ bushel for common and choice yellow mixed. Old yellow car or shelled (hardly any offering) would readily command 21 ₱ bushel in elevator. Rye is nominally 90@95c ₱ bushel as to quality. Oats on the track are in fair demand at 42@45c ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull at $1 00@1 10 ₱ bushel for spring, and $1 15@ 1 20 for fall. Canada is quoted at $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote high wines at $1 02½ common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 05@ 1 10 ₱ gallon.

Groceries.

Trade since the opening of the new year has improved considerably, and we may now look for a very active and prosperous time forward. We have no particular change to note in any of the leading articles, and quote as follows:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats, 30c; Laguayra, 25c; Rio, fancy, 24c; choice, 23½c; prime, 22c; fair, 21½c; good 20c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@ $1 75; Imperial and Gunpowder do, $1 10@1 80; Japan, 80c@1 15; Oolong, 75c@1 60 for good to choice.

SYRUPS—White drips 95c@$1 00; silver drips 85@90c; Sugar-house, 75@80c; New Orleans, 85c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice 85c; prime new Porto Rico, 75c; fair do, 72c; Wells-Fargo 70c; American, 55c; United States 48c; Pacific Mail 42c; Lion, 40c; Eclipse, 38c; Excelsior, 35c; Resolute, 32c; Hudson 32c; Reading 30½; Michigan Central 31c; Lake Shore 30½; Illinois Central 32c; Pittsburgh 34½; Northwestern 36½; do preferred 82½; Rock Island 91½; St. Paul 75½; do preferred 86½; Walash 31; do preferred 71½; Fort Wayne 87½; Terre Haute 25; do preferred 51. Chicago and Alton 143; do preferred 143½; Ohio and Mississippi 24½; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 31½.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Boston prices higher—Caimes 68; Hecla 76; Quincy 225; Franklin 120; Allouez 30.

Sub-Treasury balance $63,381,267, including $4,546,852 in currency.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 5, 1870.

FLOUR—Steady and in fair demand for low, medium and good grades of spring superfine and spring extras; not sufficient business done to establish quotations.

WHEAT—Dull and depressed; demand for No. 2 spring exclusively speculative; to fill short sales, at 85c for No 2 and 84¾c for No 3; closing bid at 74c; optional sales were at 75¾@76¾c; seller last half January; buyer February and buyer March or January in the afternoon the market was generally dull at 75@ 75¾c for No 2.

CORN—Dull, heavy and 2c lower; sales of No 2 at 43¾@44c; receipts there was little to demand, and the nominal figures were considerably sales for future were 40¾@41c buyer February and buyer March; 41c seller February; nothing doing in the afternoon.

OATS—Dull and lower at 33@33½c for No 2.

RYE—Dull and lower at 68@70c for No 2.

BARLEY—Dull but prices firm at 91@92c for wood and iron bound respectively.

PORK—Dull and lower at $16 00@$16 50 for common to good cows; $18 00@$ 20 for fair to medium; $21 00@$ 25 00 for good to fine steers. Hogs—Market dull and prices tended downward.

At Hogs—Receipts light; a decline of 10@15c sales at $5 00@5 15 for common to fair; $5 20@5 75 for good to choice.

PROVISIONS—Market unsettled at the opening; sales were at 42½c cash; 42½c buyer January; 42½c seller February; 43½@43¾c buyer March; 44½c seller April; 45½@45¾c buyer May; 46½c seller June; $8 25@8 30 buyer February. Green meats dull with very few offerings; 14½@15c for shoulders; 18½@18¾c for hams. Dry salted meats dull and nominal; 12½c for shoulders; 16½@16¾c for long clear sides; 16½@16¾c for short rib sides; 15½@15¾c for short clear sides. Bacon—Shoulders 13c; clear rib 16c; clear sides 17½c. Bulk meats dull and nominal; 12½c for shoulders; 15½c for long clear; 16½c for short rib sides; 15½c for short clear sides. Hams 21½c. Whisky dull at 96c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Dry goods—inactivity is still the leading feature of the market, with a tendency to advance prices of certain goods. Sheetings—Manufactures have risen from 9 to 9½c; Victoria do from 9 to 9½c; Lonsdale do from 9½c; Red Cross and Edefton do from 9 to 9½c. Unbleached cottons are firmer and in fair demand, and from 15½@16c for common to fair; 17@19c for fair to medium; 20@22c for good to fine. Prints—Merrimac D fancies have risen from 9 to 9½c; Allen's do from 9 to 9½c; Cocheco do from 9 to 9½c; Manchester do from 9 to 9½c; Gloucester do from 9 to 9½c; Cocheco do from 9 to 9½c; Richmond do from 9 to 9½c; Union do from 9 to 9½c; Amoskeag do from 9 to 9½c; Portsmouth do from 9 to 9½c; Pacific do from 9 to 9½c; Hamilton do from 9 to 9½c; Arnold do from 9 to 9½c; Conestoga

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

The Commercial Up Town.

Mr. C. E. Linke, the faithful carrier of the COMMERCIAL in a portion of the upper wards and Minersville, will hereafter deliver the paper in that entire district. Subscribers will continue to pay him as usual, and if any subscriber should fail to receive his paper under the new arrangement, the omission will be promptly corrected by leaving word at the counting room.

The Commercial in Sligo and Temperanceville.

Messrs. Weaver Bros., two enterprising and attentive young men, have now the exclusive agency for the COMMERCIAL in the boroughs of Temperanceville and Sligo, and they will promptly deliver it by carriers every morning in those places. They will continue their canvass for subscribers, and, in the meantime, if any persons who were served by the former carrier do not get their paper, they will be promptly served on leaving notice at Weaver Bro.'s news depot, near Derringhaus's feed store, Temperanceville, or at the COMMERCIAL counting room, Fifth avenue.

TAKING STOCK.—Several of our iron mills have stopped operations for the purpose of taking stock, &c.

REPORTED STRIKE.—Report reached us last evening of a "strike" of the employees in an extensive iron mill in the Twelfth ward. The report seems to have been groundless.

ADMITTED.—In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning, T. Walter Day, Esq., was, on motion of Thomas G. Lazear, Esq., duly qualified and admitted as a practising attorney.

THE question of re-leasing the stalls in the Birmingham market house will be the subject of a report from the Market Committee, to an adjourned meeting of the Borough Council this evening.

ALLEGED ABANDONMENT.—Andrew Leak was arrested by officer Rivers yesterday on a warrant issued by Mayor Brush for abandonment, on complaint of his wife, Jennie Leak. He was locked up for a hearing.

THE CAUCUS of Republican Councilmen for the selection of persons to fill the various city offices will be held at two o'clock to-morrow, (Friday) afternoon, in the Select Council Chamber. The election will take place on Tuesday next. A lively run is being made for the offices.

OUR ROLLING MILLS—REPORTED REDUCTION IN HIGH-PAITON LABOR.—It is currently reported that a number of our rolling mills are running at a reduction of fifteen per cent. on rolling, heating and other high-priced labor, and that a conference has been asked with the finishers, with a view to a re-arranging of the sliding scale of prices.

REMOVAL.—Our readers will observe the advertisement in another column, of Dr. McClelland's removal to *No.* 316 Penn street. This change has been made necessary, in order that his office and residence might be together, for the greater convenience of all concerned. We would say in this connection, that Dr. McClelland has been favorably known as one of the surgical staff of the Homeopathic Hospital. He also has charge of the Dispensary department of the same institution, the reports of which we publish from time to time.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—Mrs. M. K. B. Miller, Principal of the Female Department of Waynesburg College, recently received from the graduates of that department of the college, the appropriate gift of a full and beautiful silver set. Few teachers in the land enjoy greater or more truly deserved popularity than Mrs. Miller, and the many graduates who united in this testimonial gave expression to an affectionate esteem that seems to be cherished by all her pupils.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ANNUAL ELECTION.—There is a prospect of an interesting contest at the annual election for officers of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. The following Independent ticket is in the field: President, Joseph Dilworth; Vice President, Henry M. Long; Secretary, Augustus H. Kerr; Treasurer, F. L. Stephenson; Directors, John L. Hallett, Robert C. Schmertz, W. S. Wood, Chaifant, W. N. Howard; Auditors, Allan C. Bakewell, B. F. Wayman, Cyrus Clarke, jr.

ADMITTED.—Our genial and accommodating friend, B. F. Kennedy, Esq., who has been for some years past acting as Clerk of the Common Pleas, was yesterday admitted to practice, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear, Esq. Mr. Kennedy, while he has been a close book student, has also acquired much practical knowledge of the law in hearing the causes and acting as his term as Clerk, and he is much more thoroughly trained for the practice of the profession than most students are on their admission. He has the ability to make a good lawyer, and we wish him success commensurate with his deserts.

THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—According to the report of the attending physician and surgeon of the Dispensary department, two hundred and seventy prescriptions were issued during the month of December, and during the year three thousand seven hundred and fifty-three. These all were to the poor of the city and shows a large increase over the previous year. Many infections, especially Bronchitis, prevailed during the month, although many other diseases, both medical and surgical, were under treatment. The Dispensary is open from eleven to twelve o'clock every day except Sunday, where the poor receive treatment free of charge.

THEODORE TILTON.—The distinguished editor of the New York *Independent*, Theodore Tilton, will deliver the next lecture in the course of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next. "The Art of Using the Mind," is the suggestive title of Mr. Tilton's lecture, and that his subject will be judiciously handled, and presented in the most acceptable form, none will doubt who know his eminent ability. As has been the rule since the opening of the season, there will be no reserved seats for the lecture, so those who wish to avoid delay in purchasing tickets on the night of the lecture should call at the Library rooms as soon as possible and secure them in advance.

Fort Pitt Iron and Steel Works.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Reese, Graff & Dull, proprietors of the Fort Pitt Iron and Steel Works, and manufacturers of all kind of iron and steel. We would especially remind our readers of the fact that this firm make a very large number of sizes of T rails, designed particularly for mine railroads, inclines, side tracks, etc. The firm is one of the most extensive and reliable in the country, and all orders entrusted to them will be promptly executed, and the character of the work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Western Iron Association—The Duty on Iron.

The Western Iron Association met yesterday in the rooms of the Pittsburgh Association, No. 62 Water street, for the purpose of considering the tariff question and other important matters of interest to the trade. Delegates were present from Cleveland, Wheeling, Cincinnati, and other important manufacturing cities in the West, but as the Association sat with closed doors, no extended report of its proceedings can be given. We have learned, however, that the meeting was a spirited one, and that the members present expressed themselves freely on the tariff question. Among other business transacted was the passage of resolutions asking Congress not to reduce the duty on pig iron, before the adoption of these resolutions the meeting adjourned.

Interesting Statistics—Money Expended by the City in Eleven Months.

During the eleven months ending November 30th, 1869, Controller McGowan counter signed warrants on the City Treasurer for the following amounts:

January	$ 89,239 89
February	31,321 69
March	51,72[illegible] 86
April	58,903 64
May	53,291 43
June	57,672 77
July	187,467 59
August	81,[illegible] 38
September	49,172 93
October	54,595 51
November	30,[illegible] 69
Total	$724,373 21

When the bills for December are paid the amount will be over $750,000 ⑥.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending January 4, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 98,464—Antedated, December 30, 1869, Water Indicator for Steam Generators, Jacob H. Bell, Pittsburgh.

98,515—Fix for Bolting and Puddling Furnaces; John D. Williams, Allegheny.

98,562—Water Wheel; James D. Bryson and Wm. R. Dunlap, New Lisbon.

98,625—Tongs for lifting and adjusting well tubing; David Ruffner, Oil City, assignee to Daniel Zook and Herman Klingman, same place.

Re-issue—No. 3,797, of patent 33,006, dated August 6, 1861: manufacture of Bar Iron; Wm. H. Perry, Sharon.

Man Injured.

A man named John Campbell, a driver for the firm of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., was arrested on Penn street, near the Ninth ward market house, and taken to the lock-up, on Tuesday evening, for driving over an old man, and seriously injuring him. Campbell was driving along the street and had just passed a street car going in an opposite direction, when the old man, who was supposed to be intoxicated, was crossing the street in front of the car fell against the wagon, was knocked down and fell in such a manner that the hind wheel of the wagon passed over his right leg. A compound fracture of the leg below the knee resulted, and it was thought that the man was injured internally. The driver was released yesterday morning on his own recognizance to await the result of the injuries of the wounded man. The injured man was taken into Dr. Duncan's office where his injuries were dressed. Yesterday morning he was taken to the hospital, and is now lying in a critical condition.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Collections in the Twenty-second District During December—Total receipts for Nine Months, $1,673,078 69—Increase Over Same Period for 1868, $431,421 50.

We are indebted to Thomas W. Davis, Esq., United States Revenue Collector for the Twenty-second district of Pennsylvania, for the annexed abstract of collections during the month of December, 1869:

Total collections on spirits		$46,134 67
" "	tobacco	23,215 63
" "	fermented liquors	7,954 53
" "	banks and bankers	2,606 40
Total collections on gross receipts		5,162 38
" "	sales	1,475 73
" "	special tax not elsewhere enumerated	2,174 27
Total collections on incomes		10,590 02
" "	legacies	83 85
" "	successions	1,479 76
" "	articles in schedule "A"	26 00
Total collections on gas		2,823 26
" "	penalties, &c	107 14
Total		$109,857 68
Same time in 1868		95,952 80
Excess in 1869		$13,590 83

For the first nine months of Mr. Davis' administration the collections were | 1,673,078 69
Same period of 1868 | 1,241,657 19
Increase during 1869 | $431,421 50

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

At the opening of Court the case of Miss Mollie Beach, indicted for keeping a bawdy house at No. 6 Church avenue, Allegheny, was resumed. A number of witnesses were called to prove that the reputation of the house was bad —among them Mayor Drum, Chief of Police Bowden, and other officers. A strong case was made out by the Commonwealth—not by proving specific acts, but by showing facts and circumstances tending to establish the bad character of the house. The jury found a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted. The defendant was remanded to jail for sentence.

Gerhardt Johnston, the driver who was acquitted on the charge of manslaughter, in causing the death of Mrs. Anna Moore, was brought into Court and discharged on his own recognizance. Having already been tried for causing the death of the grandchild of Mrs. Moore, and the jury failing to agree, it is understood that he will not be prosecuted further.

Thomas Fielden, of the Seventeenth ward, was tried for selling liquor on Sunday, but the Commonwealth failed to make out a case and the jury acquitted, putting the costs upon the county.

The next case taken up was a cross-suit for assault and battery—William Carr against Malcolm McClarren, and Malcolm McClarren against William Carr. The former is a well-known gentleman is a well known merchant, residing at or near East Liberty, and the latter resides recently in the Allegheny gardens. On the 15th of December last, three days after McClarren had been discharged, he came to the house of Mr. Carr, and committed an assault upon him, in the dining-room of Mr. Carr, struck McClarren with his fist and knocked him down. McClarren alleged that Carr had struck him in the mouth, and broken the cross-suit. The testimony had not been concluded when the Court adjourned.

NOT BEING INCORPORATED BY THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned quite a large number of bills which, after hearing, were not ignored, and ordered the prosecutors to pay the costs. The following is the list:

Hyacinth Kraup, malicious mischief; George Schmidt, prosecutor.

M. Thecken, selling liquor on Sunday, Thos. Whitaker, prosecutor.

Adam Taussaint, assault and battery; Conrad Zedlitz, prosecutrix.

George Gillespie, false pretenses; Julius Moore, prosecutor.

Adam Taussaint, assault and battery; Chas. Kreminger, prosecutor.

Henry Thompson, assault and battery; Michael Powell, prosecutor.

Henry Eisler, assault and battery; George Gartley, prosecutor.

Sebastian Head, selling liquor on Sunday; Wm. Redpath, prosecutor.

Thomas Devlle, selling liquor on Sunday; W. J. Hunter, prosecutor.

Franz Geuneman, fornication and bastardy; Dorothea Kaufmann, prosecutrix.

Ann McCanal, selling liquor on Sunday; Thomas McGill, prosecutor.

T. J. Campbell, selling liquor on Sunday; Henry Keich, prosecutor.

Henry Eisler and Fred. Eichner, selling liquor on Sunday; Lucinda M. Blood, prosecutrix.

Mathias Hamer, fornication and bastardy; Anna J. Dawson, prosecutrix.

Harrison Jones and Ann Jones, aggravated assault and battery; Fielding Gray, prosecutor.

Elizabeth Madsams, false pretense; J. A. Savage, prosecutor.

Henry Eisler, perjury; Jas. McHugh, prosecutor.

James Thackeray, malicious mischief; S. C. Albright, prosecutor.

Adam Taussaint, assault and battery; Charles Kreminger, prosecutor.

Thomas Archibald, perjury; Michael Sharon, prosecutor.

Henry Keepham, perjury; Carl Schmidt, prosecutor.

M. Canair, assault and battery; Joanna Bolan, prosecutrix.

Clinton Shorthill, assault and battery; Melinda McGuire, prosecutrix.

Belinda McGuire, assault and battery; John Owens, prosecutor.

Fielding Gray, assault and battery; Annie Jones, prosecutrix.

Toney Rump, malicious mischief; John F. Bennett, prosecutor.

Samuel Rabenstein, perjury; Jacob Behringer, prosecutor.

Samuel Grant, carrying concealed weapons; Joseph McCall, prosecutor.

Wm. J. Snodgrass and Jane Hall battery with intent to ravish; county to pay costs.

J. F. Melaney, involuntary manslaughter.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The case of John Hopkins vs. Henry Kleber, reported yesterday, is still on trial in this court.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

15, Shawhan vs. Bradley.
17, Sample vs. Sample.
109, Le Roy vs. Wiley.
195, Schaeffer vs. Mellon et al.
196, Hays vs. Carlisle.
111, Carroll & Snyder vs. Hall & Co.
175, Fisher vs. Pittsburgh Coal and Coke Co.
175, Taber & Co. vs. Same.
22, Hall vs. Thompson & Edwards vs. Fraule.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of George Noll vs. Henry Waldschmidt, the jury found for the plaintiff in $1,750.

On motion of Thomas C. Lazear, B. F. Kennedy and T. Walter Day, were admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

On motion of Archibald McBride, Esq., W. D. Porter was admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Moore & Brown vs. Samuel Moore. Action to recover on a bond and lease. Verdict for plaintiffs, $79 95—subject to the opinion of the Court on questions of law.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

111, Arnaman vs. C. & P. R. R. Co.
[illegible] Kramer vs. Tanner's Executors.
266, Reifer vs. Hoebler.
267, Fertbing vs. Enseer.
268, Bessert vs. Schwank.
270, Phillips vs. Knox.

Supreme Court Decisions.

On the opening of the Supreme Court in Philadelphia on Monday morning, Chief Justice Thompson announced that since the Court had risen at Pittsburgh they had judges had written nearly one hundred opinions. It would occupy a week to read them, and the Court could therefore announce them on Thursday. The following opinions were then announced:

By Sharswood, J.: C. Kelly vs. Green. Error to Common Pleas of Mercer county. Judgment affirmed.

Clerk & Pearson vs. Everhart et al. Error to Common Pleas of Mercer county. Judgment affirmed.

Frank's Oil Company vs. Wm. McCleary. Error to Common Pleas of Venango county. Judgment affirmed.

George T. Paull vs. Ed. R. Helferty. Error to Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Judgment affirmed.

James Caruthers vs. Washington Cummings et al. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed.

Jacob Hoffman vs. Langforth. Error to District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and v. d. n. awarded.

The Commonwealth for use of M. E. Borer vs. Wm. D. Lockwood et al. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Wm. Wilson vs. Wilson. Error to Common Pleas of Venango county. Judgment affirmed.

Wm. Wilson vs. Wilson. Error to Common Pleas of Venango county. Judgment affirmed.

Pier vs. Duff. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Darby's Executors vs. Darby's Executors. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Darby's Executors vs. Darby's Executors. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Frank's Oil Company vs. Wm. McCleary. Error to Common Pleas of Venango county. Judgment affirmed.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company vs. the county of Allegheny. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed.

Allegheny county vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Hunter et al vs. Washington and Jefferson College. The Court reversed the judgment of the Court below in this case, in equity in the Supreme Court, and ordered a decree to be entered in favor of the plaintiffs.

Lynch et vs. Brodel. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

By Read, J.:

Gleason vs. Williams. Error to Common Pleas of Fayette county. Judgment affirmed.

Hoffman and others vs. Thorndell. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Evans et al, executors of John M. Porter, deceased, vs. John Porter et al. Appeal from the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county in equity. Decree reversed and bill dismissed at the costs of the estate of the testator.

Frank's Oil Company vs. Dils. Error to Common Pleas of Fayette county. Judgment affirmed.

Wm. Wilson vs. Adam Appel. Error to District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Henry Campbell, executor, vs. Flemming. Error to District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and v. d. n. awarded.

Wood vs. Bayard & Black. Error to Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment reversed and v. d. n. awarded.

Hedge & Horn vs. Zeliers. Error to Common Pleas of Washington county. Bill dismissed without prejudice.

County of Allegheny vs. Evans. Judgment reversed.

Wallace vs. Hays et al. Error to Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Judgment affirmed.

Stewart vs. Brewer. Error to Common Pleas of Fayette county. Judgment affirmed.

Carroll Township School District vs. Kerr. Decree affirmed.

Gilleland et al. vs. Bredin. Error to Common Pleas of Lawrence county. Judgment reversed and v. d. n. awarded.

Jones vs. Dilworth. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Dame Seymour & Co's appeal from the decree of Common Pleas of Venango county. Decree affirmed and appeal chambered at the costs of appellants.

Empire Transportation Company vs. Wamsutta Oil Refining and Mining Company. Error to Common Pleas of Venango county. Judgment affirmed.

Heath vs. Page. Error to District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Grant and wife vs. White et al. Error to Common Pleas of Washington county. Judgment affirmed.

Kleinhther et al. vs. Kiser et al. Appeal from Common Pleas of Venango county. In equity. Decree affirmed.

THE CITY GAS.

Amount Consumed During the Past Six Months—Cost of the Same During the Year, &c.

Mr. W. H. M'Clelland, Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, yesterday filed in the office of the City Controller, R. J. M'Gowan, Esq., the account for said Company with the City. From the statement, we learn that the amount consumed during the six months ending December 31st, 1869, was as follows:

Public lamps	10,671,452 feet.
City Hall	179,300 feet.
Market houses	626,400 feet.
Mayor's office	229,100 feet.
Watch house	165,900 feet.
Water works	246,900 feet.
Total amount consumed	12,058,552 feet.

At seventy-five cents per one thousand feet.....$ 9,041 91

To National tax on the same at twenty-five cents.....3,014 64

Total.....$12,056 55

The city is credited with 6,240,000 feet of gas free, in accordance with the act of Assembly, which, at 75c per thousand feet, amounts to.....$ 4,687 50

Leaving a balance due for gas of.....$ 7,371 05

For repairs to lamps and posts in the six months ending December 31st, the bill is.....565 04

For sixty new lamps and posts, with fittings complete, at $50.....3,000 03

Total.....$10,934 09

For the six months ending July 1st, 1869, the amount expended for gas; repairs to lamps and new lamps, was.....$7,738 80

Making the total expended in this department during the year.....$18,672 89

The increase in the bill of the last six months is for sixty new lamps erected in various parts of the city. The bill for the last six months will not be paid until February.

Accidental Drowning.

Christopher Hosbach, aged nine years, son of John Hosbach, was accidentally drowned in the pond formerly used as the National Skating Park, East Birmingham, on Tuesday afternoon. It appears that the site of the park was formerly used as a brickyard, and in some places there are deep excavations, in one of which the boy fell, in consequence of the ice breaking with him. The body was recovered in about ten minutes, but life was extinct.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday, the following testimony being adduced: Fred. Barth, sworn.—In the afternoon of Tuesday I safely told me that a boy was drowning in the Skating Park in East Birmingham; I ran over from the glass works where I am employed and threw in a plank, and with some difficulty got the body out; he had broken through the ice; I found the child standing on his feet in the pond; the water was about my head; I had to swim out with the body; I broke through the ice several times; I was nearly exhausted and had great difficulty in getting out of the water.

The jury returned the following verdict: That Christopher Hosbach came to his death on the 4th day of January, 1870, in East Birmingham, by accidental drowning, in the Skating Park pond at said borough. The jury would recommend the authorities of the borough to have the pond filled up, or drained, it being a great nuisance to the community in the conduct of Mr. Barth was heroic throughout.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, January 5, 1870:

Wm. Johnston to J. W. and James Taylor, December 31, 1869; 24 by 120 feet on Smallman street, Twenty-fifth ward, $6,000.

J. W. Zahniser to Titus E. Smith, January 3, 1870; 24 by 95 feet on corner of Seibert and Main streets, Pittsburgh.....$2,700

Oliver H. Ormsby, trustee, to Jos. Keeling, June 24, 1869; strip of land in Mt. Washington line.....$8,000

Heirs of Jos. Allen to Jos. Keeling, October 21, 1867; lot 123 by 140 feet adjoining the above.....$1,000

George Hainnersly to Martha Munn, September 3, 1869; 60 by 80 feet on Grosvenor street, Birmingham.....$700

John H. Smiley to Wm. F. Porter, January 4, 1870; 24 by 109 feet on Pine street, Temperanceville.....$1,000

P. A. Benham to Geo. Brawdy, March 17, 1856; 17½ by 80 feet on Main street, Birmingham.....$1,750

Adam Bender to Wm. Bauersmith, October 21, 1861; 24 by 100 feet on Bellefontaine street, late Lawrenceville.....$2,000

Wm. D. Lynch to Wm. Swisshelm, January 1, 1869; lots 38 and 39 in Reis' and Curling's plan, near Lawrenceville.....$1,000

John K. Wood to Wm. H. Wood, December 19, 1868; 25 by 175 feet, in Deerfield borough.$100

George Taylor to Thomas M. Marshall, December 18, 1869; 80 by 100 feet, on Prospect street, Pitts burgh.....$1,000

James K. Scott, executor to John W. Scott, July 12, 1867; 57 acres in Elizabeth township.....$650

John W. Scott to Wm. Stevens; July 22, same as above.....$650

Wm. Stevens to James N. Finney; March 25, 1867; same as above.....$700

Samuel Scott to James N. Finney; February 2, 1867; same as above.....$700

Josiah Cornelius to Eliza Whittaker; January 1, 1870; 3 acres on Neville Island.....$2,000

Thrown from a Horse.

A young man named Michael Abraham was thrown from a horse yesterday morning by coming in collision with a buggy fairly tested, "Standing room only" is already the belonging to Mr. Andrew Kelly, on Penn street, Allegheny. He was carriage driver for Joseph Klee, who resides on Washington street, Allegheny, and who is of the firm of J. Klee & Bro., clothiers, on Wood street. The young man was returning on horseback from Mr. Klee's establishment, and when nearing the corner of Penn and Sandusky streets, in throwing the rider heavily to the ground. The young man was picked up in an insensible condition, and taken into the house of a neighbor and carefully cared for until he returned to consciousness in the course of an hour. Dr. Mahon was sent for, and arrived at the house soon after the accident, and found that he had received severe but not dangerous injuries about the head. No bones or wounds were dressed the young man was removed to the residence, where every attention is being paid him.

The United Presbyterian.

The *Christian Instructor* of Philadelphia has been merged in the *United Presbyterian* of this city, and will be published every Thursday at 74 Third avenue. The consolidation of the two papers gives the *United Presbyterian* a circulation of over twenty thousand weekly, which we believe is the largest circulation of any religious paper in the city. The new proprietors, Dr. D. R. Kerr and H. J. Murdoch, Esq., are gentlemen of long and extensive experince in the newspaper business, and none know better how to run a first class religious journal. They will be assisted in their editorial labors by a large corps of the most able contributors, and their columns will contain the most full and accurate correspondents both in this country and Europe. As it is the only weekly periodical published in that large and powerful christian body known as United Presbyterians, and its circulation is the largest weekly paper in the city, figure, it is certainly one of the best advertising mediums in the city. The subscription price is $2 50 per annum, which is the cheapest paper nishes anywhere. See advertisement in another column.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.

Ellen Kelly, who keeps a small grocery store and liquor store on Liberty street, Allegheny, was arrested by officer Kelly, on the charge of larceny of clothing. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant paid her a visit on Tuesday evening, and in the course of the evening, while the prosecutor was absent, the defendant, during her absence, took the liberty to appropriate to her own use clothing to the amount of thirty-five dollars. The accused was committed in default of bail, and committed to jail to answer the charge at Court.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

David Bolton, colored, information yesterday before Alderman Thomas, against Thomas Knox, for burglary. The parties are both colored men and reside on Webster street, Ninth ward. It is alleged that the defendant broke into deponent's house and stole two pairs of boots, two dollars in silver, a pistol, city of flour. The accused was arrested, and entered bail for his appearance to-day.

[Before Alderman Moreland.]

A WIFE BEATER.

Mary Rodgers made complaint before Alderman Moreland, against her husband, Thomas Rodgers, for assault and battery, alleging that he came home drunk and beat and abused her in a cruel manner. The parties reside on Pine street. Warrant issued.

[Before Alderman Arent, of Allegheny.]

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

Frederick Bellstein preferred a charge of larceny by bailee, before Alderman Arent yesterday, against Otto Ressing. The prosecutor alleges that he employed the defendant to paper his house, and directed him to buy the wall paper at a book store on Federal street, Allegheny. The defendant called and paid him both for the work and the paper, but learned that he had purchased the paper and selected to pay for the paper, which amounted to forty-two dollars. Warrant issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Lorenz Berberich made information yesterday before Alderman Arent against John Eckert, for assault and battery, alleging that the defendant caught him by the throat, tore his coat and abused him in a shameful manner. Warrant issued.

[Before Alderman Bolster, of Allegheny.]

AFFRAY IN A TAVERN.

During the progress of a ball on Tuesday night, in a tavern on East street, Allegheny, quite a serious affray occurred. The origin of the difficulty was, that a man named Adam Semuits asked Louisa Rupp to dance with him, which request she refused. He attempted to compel her to dance, when a number of other parties interfered, and for a time it was feared that serious results would follow, but fortunately it was settled before any were seriously injured. Yesterday Louisa Rupp made information before Alderman Bolster against Adam Schultz, for assault and battery, and John Rupp preferred a similar charge against Frederick Longenteiter and Adam Schultz. Warrants were issued.

John Henny charged Frederick Fitzel with assault and battery before Alderman Bolster. Both parties were imbibing rather freely in a tavern on Second street, Allegheny, when a discussion arose on some minor topic, and, in the course of which, as is alleged, the defendant struck Henny in the face and otherwise abused him. A warrant was issued.

Benjamin Hirsh made information before Alderman Bolster yesterday, against Levi Wolf for disorderly conduct. The prosecutor resides in a house on East Lane which is owned by the defendant, and he alleges that while the defendant came to collect the rent, and he was not able to pay it, that he called him all kinds of obscene names, and otherwise acted in a disorderly manner. The accused was arrested, and after a hearing was discharged upon the payment of costs.

COMMITTALS.

Justice Snyder, of Ormsby borough, yesterday committed for ten days John Rodenback, charged with assault and battery, on oath of Nicholas Winterberger.

Thomas Raymond was yesterday committed to jail by Justice Elsesser, of Etna borough, charged with the larceny of two coats and one pair of boots, on oath of Archy Yeazel.

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad.

In another column of this paper will be found an interesting advertisement of the First Mortgage Bonds of the railroad running from the New York line of the West Branch to a very productive part of Illinois to Danville, 140 miles south. In crisp, sharp terms, the special advantages of these Bonds are set forth by the parties having their negotiation in charge. The road does not traverse a "highly extolled wilderness," which gives more material for fine writing than for dividends, but gives access to and an outlet to a tier of counties whose market-seeking produce, as ascertained from record, would give freight to this railroad at rates charged by other roads of the State to the amount of $1,967,543 81. Add, at 50 per cent, for return freights from Chicago, 40 per cent. of freight earnings for passenger traffic, and 20 per cent. for through business, and that from connecting roads, and there is a pleasant total of $2,659,300 for the 140 miles, equal to $18,281 net earnings per mile per annum. Add, again, as legitimate and certain traffic, the raw materials and manufactured articles which tails road will be the means of bringing from the deposits of iron ore along its line, the transportation of coal from the beds which the road crosses, and the advantage which it will have in being the being part of a trunk line to the South, many miles shorter than any other, and, altogether, the prospect for all concerned in the enterprise is a very bright one.

Upon this exceedingly valuable property the Constructing Company propose to effect a loan of $2,000,000, secured by a first mortgage on the bonds to the latter amount being issued upon the completed road. That it will be built, we have shown that these bonds are well secured—the first point for investors to satisfy themselves upon. They pay 7 per cent. gold interest for forty years, which makes them profitable as well as safe; and they are presented to us and endorsed by a mercantile house, which, for forty years, has been as staunch and reliable as the Lowmoor Iron, for which they have been agents. Upon the whole, we do not see how any railroad project, thus modified, and backed and endorsed, can be otherwise than a first-class investment.

General Insurance Agency.

A card in another column of this paper informs the reader that Mr. J. W. Arrott, the well known General Insurance Agent, has associated with him in business Mr. Thomas Lockhart, who has for many years been connected with the office. The new firm will continue to represent a capital of twenty-five million dollars, and are prepared to effect fire, life, marine and accident insurance in the best companies in existence at fair rates, and will adjust and pay losses promptly. Mr. Arrott's agency has been noted for its reliability and promptness in the past, and the firm of Arrott & Lockhart will continue to deserve that recognition in the future. Their office will continue to be at No. 107 Wood street, in the Bank of Commerce building.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—As will be seen by announcement elsewhere, the old established hardware house of Jos. Woodwell & Co. has undergone a change in its proprietary, Mr. John H. Steuart retiring from the firm and Joseph R. Woodwell taking his place. The worthy founder of the house has now associated with him his sons, young men of fine business qualifications, possessing the requisite energy and enterprise to conduct a large business successfully. Messrs. Woodwell & Co., in addition to a very full stock of domestic hardware, have a list of specialities in the hardware line, enumerated elsewhere, to which we invite the attention of our readers. Wholesale and retail dealers are cordially invited to examine their stock, and we are sure they will not regret it.

RECOVERING.—Officer Moore, who, as will be remembered, was wounded by "Snibbs" Arrested by Officer Kelly, while attempting to escape, is still confined to his bed from the effects of the wound. He has been in a critical condition for a few days past, but yesterday was improving a little, and his friends were entertained now of his ultimate recovery. Erysipelas, which had attacked his system, with fine results, has been checked, and if a second attack can be prevented his recovery is certain.

IRON AND STEEL.—The card of the Fort Pitt Iron and Steel Works will be found in our columns this morning. Messrs. Reese, Graff & Dull are now manufacturing iron and steel of all kinds, horse shoes, and T rails of all weights, and will furnish the material by skilled hands. Their manufactures all rank No. 1.

Public Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—FRITZ-EMMET.—It is a long time since an actor who came among us unheralded and almost a stranger has made such success, gained so many admirers and friends, and created such a furore as Mr. Joseph K. Emmett, who is now performing at the Opera House, in Mr. Charles Gayler's interesting and exceedingly amusing drama of "Fritz—Our Cousin German." When the curtain rose upon Mr. Emmett on Monday evening, the house had ever been our duty to chronicle. As an actor in Irish character, he may be said to be without a peer, Mr. Emmett takes very high rank, and has gathered to his reputation which few have enjoyed. He has a fine appearance, most remarkable facial expression, is a versatile actor, and his Irish character study is characterized by that peculiar quietness and power that tells with such effect. We have seen that aptitude for the stage, which can alone ensure success. The play, as in Mr. Gayler's hands, is a plot is interesting and well constructed; the situations telling and effective, and it is not overdrawn in the least. The development of Mr. Emmet's peculiar and versatile talents. Mr. Emmett will be here for two houses nightly, and we venture to predict that before the conclusion of his engagement the capacity of the Opera House will be fairly tested. "Standing room only" is already the word before the curtain goes up. He appears again this evening.

VARIETIES.—Manager Beamer has no cause to regret his liberality in providing such an attractive entertainment at his popular little theater. All of the performers, both ladies and gentlemen, are clever in their respective capabilities, and the man who cannot find much to amuse and entertain him should go into retirement at once. Capital performance is promised this evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was a large and fashionable audience present at the Academy last evening, and the applause bestowed so bountifully upon the performances of the Hanlon Combination manifested that everybody was pleased. The feats performed by the two Hanlons, with the fearless little Bob, is one of the most marvellous yet attempted in this line, and the manner in which the many dangerous every precaution is taken to render accidental injury impossible. It is so gracefully and fearlessly performed that the audience lose sight of the danger, if any were possible. In addition to the Hanlons' feats this evening, Alf. Burnett and Troupe will appear in their laughable curtain lectures, which have been received everywhere with shouts of laughter. Mr. Burnett will also appear as the "Dilcon-nah Grand Avenue," and personate eight or nine characters, making his changes in eight minutes.

Carriages to Operas and Concerts

Only three dollars, at Burns's, 149 Grant street.

Bronchitis.

From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, N. Y., May 14, 1868: "I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the last winter and found no relief until I found your Troches." "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, are of great relief in Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, and are for sale throughout the United States and most foreign countries.

Carriages for Balls and Parties

Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 149 Grant street.

Let Common Sense Decide.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the *great fact* that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances and derangements that is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity and irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its vigor must be recruited. The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and anti-bilious properties, with extraordinary tonic virtues. They thus relieve the plethoric conditions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through their stomachic action which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a relish for food, and thus imparts to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the cellular tissue reinforced in vigor, and the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the derangements of the system restored into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case were stimulants merely administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this powerful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic or a stimulant fermented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Country Merchants

In search of a place to purchase their drugs and medicines to their best advantage, and save money, should call at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, near Fifth avenue.

Cæsar

Covered his bald head and grey hair with a laurel crown. Let your bald head and grey beards with the still more welcome locks of youth. TTHS

Wilson's Consumptive Remedy.

The genuine preparation can be had at Jos. Fleming's, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond, special agent for Western Pennsylvania.

Latest from the Ladies.

Since the introduction of Phalon's Vitallia or Salvation for the Hair, ladies who formerly used dyes, are universally abandoning them. They find the new article so harmless, so clean and pure, so pleasant to the senses, and withall so superior as a means of renewing the color, that they absolutely shudder when they think of the filthy stuff they once used. TTHS.

R. E. Breed & Co.

All that is new and elegant in silver plated ware will be found at 100 Wood street.

Elegant Tea Sets.

An unlimited assortment of China ware, embracing new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Kenwood's Boarding School for Boys, New Brighton, Penna.

A new session will begin Tuesday, January 4th, 1870. TTHS

Save Money

By advertising judi